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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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## STRANGE COURT SCENES.

### BARRISTER'S DUMMY BODY AND "GALLOWS."

### NOVEL EXPERIMENTS MADE IN MURDER TRIAL.

### CUTTING "BODY" DOWN.

A full-sized dummy body and a wooden framework resembling a miniature "gallows" were produced at the Criminal Sessions by Mr. F. C. Jenkin this morning, when he used them in connexion with a series of experiments conducted in Court to show the effect on a piece of rope when it is cut under tension and when tension is removed.

These experiments were part of the case for the defence in the Castle Peak murder trial, a case concerning the death of a woman and in which the question is raised whether the woman died by strangulation or hanging.

### THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Inspector Lane was called this morning and produced the ropes weight of the detective. Inspector found round the woman's neck Lane severed the rope with a chopper. The detective fell light on the opinion that the ends of the rope to the floor of the Court and on two ropes did not correspond in examination of the rope it was either case, but that one end of the rope found round the neck was frayed for the rope found round the woman's waist.

Mr. Fitzroy said he suggested that assuming the rope found on the woman and the rope found in the house were parts of the same rope originally, then there was a missing portion of rope somewhere.

When rising to cross-examine Mr. Jenkin said he would ask leave to cross-examine on the latest point raised at a later date when he had had time to consider the matter.

#### Hair Down Over Face.

Mr. Jenkin, (to witness): By your training you are an observer of facts considered to be important in connexion with crime?—Yes.

You were present at the scene when the body was dug out?—Yes. The Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department was also present.

Before digging operations were started the police had in view the possibility of violent death?—Yes. Therefore your observations were confined to fact relevant to that?—Yes.

No reference was made by you in the Police Court to the fact that the woman's hair was down?—I am not quite sure, but I think I said something about her hair being down over her face.

Mr. Jenkin referred to witness's statement during the preliminary stages of the case and said he found no reference in it to the fact that the woman's hair was down.

Mr. Jenkin:—I therefore suggest that you put no special significance on the fact that the hair was down?—I think I made some reference to it in a statement which I sent to the Crown Solicitor. I put significance on it but no special significance.

#### "Gallows" and a Dummy.

Witness was questioned concerning the experiment he conducted by cutting down a hanging body and noting the effect on the rope. He explained that a Chinese detective caught hold of a rope and lifted himself from the ground. The rope was then cut and the effect noted.

Mr. Jenkin then asked permission to bring into view of the Judge and jury the wooden framework. This consisted of pieces of wood fastened together in a manner resembling the framework of a door. The structure was about 6 ft. 10 ins. high and had two nails on the top beam, eighteen inches apart.

It was necessary for counsel to move their chairs when the structure was brought in front of the dock so that it was in full view of His Lordship and the jury.

Mr. Jenkin said he desired to conduct an experiment and explained that the top beam of the framework was about the height of the beam in the house.

Mr. Jenkin then fastened a rope to the top of the beam and asked a Chinese detective to swing on it. This was done and while the rope

Evidence on Knots.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin witness said the knot, a "slippery hitch,"

(Continued on Page 14.)

### DIVISION IN SOVIET CAMP.

#### DEFEATISTS GIVE IN TO THREATS.

#### "A POLICY OF PEACE."

Moscow, Aug. 10. At the plenary session of the Soviet here, M. Bukharin reported that the danger of a counter-revolutionary war against Soviet Russia was the most acute problem to-day.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the international policy of the Soviets was essentially a policy of peace, therefore the Soviet Government must agree to economically reasonable connexions with capitalist countries.

It was stated that the Soviet workers had warmly responded to an appeal to prepare their utmost for the defence of the country.

A resolution on the internal situation of the party stated that the differences were due to the recent intensified opposition attacks frustrating the work of the party.

Dealing with the menace of war and the preparation of national defence, the opposition leaders M. M. Trotzky and Zinovjeff refused to renounce their semi-defeatist policy or abandon their attempts to create a second party, as condition of their remaining in the Central Committee, and only yielded when threatened with expulsion.

### ALARMING MISHAP TO EXPRESS TRAIN.

#### VISITORS TO CORNWALL SHAKEN.

London, Aug. 10. An accident occurred to-day to the Cornish Riviera express, which daily makes a journey from London to the west, with a non-stop run to Plymouth of 226 miles in four hours.

When passing through Berkshire, at 60 miles an hour, the leading pair of the engine's bogie wheels left the rails, but neither the engine nor any of the coaches was derailed.

No-one was injured beyond a shaking for a few of the 600 holiday-makers aboard.—*British Wireless.*

### ALL READY FOR THE TWELFTH.

#### THE KING GOES GROUSE SHOOTING.

London, Aug. 10. To-morrow H.M. the King, following his usual custom, will go to Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire, as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire, for the grouse shooting, which opens on Friday.

Later, His Majesty will shoot in Scotland.

The exodus for the "Twelfth" is quite up to the average and about 150 special trains are leaving London for the north.—*British Wireless.*

### THE RUSSIAN PETROL PROBLEM.

#### SOVIET ACTIVE IN OILFIELDS.

Rotterdam, Aug. 10. Regular shipments of pipes destined for the construction of a pipe and boring of conduit systems in the Russian oilfields, have been made lately via Rotterdam.

This concluded the cross-examination and the prosecution called Sub-Inspector Wilson, who said that prior to joining the Hongkong Police Force he served 14 years in the Royal Navy, his rating being that of leading seaman. He was asked to examine the knot in the rope found round the woman's neck and said it would not make a good slipping noose, although if it was pulled round a person's neck strangulation could easily be effected.

About a score of vessels are already on the way to Odessa with such cargoes, ranging from 500 to 2,000 tons per ship.

The pipes have been manufactured in the German ironworks of the Rhine and Ruhr districts.—Reuter.

### TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11.3/16.

Lighting-up 6.59 p.m.

### OFFICER'S DEATH.

#### DISCOVERY ON S.S. TAI LEE.

#### AN UNEXPECTED END.

A sensational discovery was made on board s.s. Tai Lee this morning, when the Chief Officer Mr. Ibbetson was found dead in his bunk at 11.15 a.m. by Second Engineer Mr. Hendy. After examination by the Police and the Port Health Officer, the body was removed to the Victoria Mortuary, where a post mortem will be held this afternoon.

The Tai Lee arrived from Kowloon at about 11.30 p.m. yesterday and berthed at the Hoi On Wharf. Some two hours afterwards, Captain Midgeley saw the deceased officer asleep in a deck chair on the fore deck. Mr. Ibbetson appeared to be perfectly normal.

There was further conversation between the master and Mr. Ibbetson at 7 a.m.; to-day when the latter officer had roused and gone to his cabin, where he took up a recumbent position on his bunk. Owing to certain happenings on board, it had been suggested to the Chief Officer by the master that he should go and see a doctor during the day. This was arranged for and Mr. Hendy was to call Mr. Ibbetson at 11 a.m., to keep an appointment with Doctor Wong, at 11.30 a.m.

The Discovery. Shortly after 11 a.m. Mr. Hendy went to the Chief Officer's cabin to call him and found him in such a condition as to indicate that something serious had occurred. Captain Midgeley was then called and, having made various tests, expressed the opinion that Mr. Ibbetson was dead.

A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* arrived on board at the moment, and his aid was enlisted to call for the Police and medical assistance.

Mr. L. V. Booth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrived shortly after, accompanied by European detectives, and an examination of the cabin was made. There was found an empty tumbler which had contained some chemical mixture that could not then be definitely identified and a bottle of 40 per cent Formalin. Both the glass and bottle are held by the Police for analysis.

During the whole night, continued Inspector Marks, the defendant created a disturbance by throwing the bed boards about and later climbing the wire netting placed across the cell door.

Noticing that the defendant was standing outside the dock, his Worship asked why she was not inside the dock, she not having been bailed out.

Inspector Marks replied that he had to leave her outside the dock, as his Worship would have been unable to proceed with his case if she had been put in the cells of the Court.

The body was later removed to the Victoria Mortuary for a post mortem, which will be held this afternoon, while the funeral will in all probability be carried out to-morrow.

The deceased officer had received notice to terminate his employment on the previous day and should have left the ship this afternoon.

Came Out 14 Years Ago.

Mr. Ibbetson was 58 years of age and a native of Yorkshire, although later a resident of Liverpool. He came to the China Coast about 14 years ago and was for sometime in the Douglas Company.

On the outbreak of the strike, he was without an appointment and joined the Tai Lee of the Sze Yap Company, about two months ago. So far as can be ascertained his only surviving relative is a married sister in Yorkshire, but her present name is not known.

The deceased was a well known and highly respected officer, with a large circle of acquaintances in Hongkong. His demise under such unfortunate circumstances will be heard of with regret by the community in general and the seafaring branches in particular.

### MORE STOWAWAYS.

#### FIVE FILIPINOS SENT TO GAOL.

London, Aug. 10. Sentences of three weeks' hard labour were imposed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate this morning on each of five Filipinos, who were charged with stowing away from Manila on board the s.s. West Faralon.

It was stated that three of the defendants were found in the bunker while the other two were concealed in the hospital.—Reuter.

### THE C.N.C. STRIKE BREAKDOWN.

#### ALL NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

#### BACK TO THE BEGINNING.

It was definitely established this morning that all negotiations between the two parties in the C.N.C. dispute have broken down and, at the moment there is no suggestion that a meeting of the officers and representatives of the Company is likely to take place in the near future.

It is believed that the last meeting arranged to take place in Shanghai, which was planned after the officers had heard the Company's proposal to penalise certain officers, did not in fact take place, and it is assumed that the officers intimated in writing to the Company that in view of their attitude negotiations could not be continued.

The position is now exactly the same as at the beginning of the strike.

### TRUCULENT WOMAN FINED.

#### DAMAGE TO CELL AT YAUMATI STATION.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate this morning, a young Chinese woman was charged with assaulting another woman, and with damaging the cell at the Yaumati Police Station during her confinement pending her appearance before the Magistrate.

Inspector Marks said that the two women had had a fight, during which the defendant had inflicted a small injury to the complainant's head with a penholder. The Police on being summoned to the scene arrested the defendant, and after being charged she was taken to the cells.

During the whole night, continued Inspector Marks, the defendant created a disturbance by throwing the bed boards about and later climbing the wire netting placed across the cell door.

Noticing that the defendant was standing outside the dock, his Worship asked why she was not inside the dock, she not having been bailed out.

Inspector Marks replied that he had to leave her outside the dock, as his Worship would have been unable to proceed with his case if she had been put in the cells of the Court.

The body was later removed to the Victoria Mortuary for a post mortem, which will be held this afternoon, while the funeral will in all probability be carried out to-morrow.

AN INTERNATIONAL PARTY.

### BRAZIL INVITES THE WORLD.

London, Aug. 10. Twenty-two members of the British Parliament sail from Southampton on Friday in the Royal Mail liner Arlanza, on a visit to Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

Ireland and India are also sending representatives.

Forty delegates from other countries will join the Arlanza at Cherbourg, and will represent Belgium, Japan, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Finland, Afghanistan and Turkey.—*British Wireless.*

Report of "Arrangement."

Shanghai, Aug. 11. The Japanese Minister was entertained by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek at a banquet in Nanking on Tuesday evening.

Messrs. C. C. Wu, Wang Chung-hui, Hu Han-min, and General Li Lieh-chun were also present at the feast.

Marshal Chiang, in the course of a speech, emphasized the necessity of closer relations between China and Japan.

Mr. Yoshizawa, expressing appreciation of these sentiments, remarked that a fulfilment of Mr. Wu Chao-chu's hope necessarily would depend on future developments.

A consignment of ammunition has also been sent by the Peking dictator for the supply of the Shantung army.

General Tam Chi-hing, commanding the 3rd. Nationalist Division, has promised to leave for the Chekiang-Kiangsi border to check the forthcoming attack from the Hankow troops, but he insisted that a sum of \$600,000 for war expenses should be paid to his army before leaving.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

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## JAPAN TO REFUSE TO PAY.

### MINISTER HOLDS PARLEY AT NANKING.

### RUSSIAN COMMANDER DEPARTS FROM HANKOW.

### DEATH FOR COMMUNISTS.

The relationship of Japan with the Nanking Government has taken an interesting turn, with reports that Japanese shipowners are going to refuse to pay the new tonnage dues levied by the Nationalists, as well as that the Japanese Minister has lodged a strong protest with Nanking against the new Customs duties and excise.

On the other hand, a Chinese report is to the effect that the Nanking visit of the Japanese Minister resulted in an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the Nationalists and Japan.

The situation in Hankow is partly obscured, but there is a significant announcement of the departure of General Galen, who is believed to be following M. Borodin to Urga. Mr. Eugene Chen has again gone on a visit to Kuling.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have been wounded in the course of the recent fighting at Hsueh-fu. The Northerners are stated to be advancing southwards, and a big conference has been called to decide on their campaign against Nanking.

### CHIANG IS WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

Shanghai, August 10. The Japanese shipping companies have decided to refuse payment of the tonnage surtax and to petition the Japanese Consul to adopt similar action to that of the French Consul General, who last week accepted a deposit left by the railway, the previous evening, in the direction of Cheng-chow. A number of motor trucks according to treaty, and granted and motor-cars were loaded on the Consular clearance papers, after train. It is understood that General Galen follows in the footsteps of M. Borodin, and is going to Urga, and refused to give the steamer a permanent residence at Nanking.

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## TAGORE CHARGES.

### THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Kuala Lumpur, Aug. 4. The *Malay Mail* in an editorial article says: Dr. Tagore's statement that he does not "wish to enter into a controversy on the matter" is hardly an adequate refutation of the *Shanghai Times* statement, and his subsequent telegram to the *Straits Times* does not take us much further in repudiating the ridiculous and disloyal sentiments or explaining in what respect his protest was "misinterpreted."

He owes it to himself and his friends and supporters in Malaya, who are local British subjects, and above all, to the high Government officials who have entertained him and given him their countenance, to repudiate them definitely.

The *Mail* urges Dr. Tagore to declare plainly whether he ever made use of such phrases as "crime against humanity," "British nefarious designs," and "instruments for forging fetters for other people." Until he does so it is obviously highly improper and open to dangerous misconception for Government officials to preside at his meetings, as arranged in Perak and Penang, or for loyal unofficials to be associated with them.

That is the general feeling among Europeans in Kuala Lumpur, and it is doubtless shared by others throughout the country; and, while the poet-philosopher may, if he likes, ignore public opinion or treat it with contempt, a person going round collecting funds for an institution can hardly afford to indulge that luxury.

### Newspaper Extract.

In the newspaper extract referred to Dr. Tagore is quoted as saying:

"The present English expedition to China is a crime against humanity. Indians are being used as pawns in the British game in China. Indian troops are used as tools to realize the British nefarious designs, thus putting the Indians in a bad light and making them look like demons in the eyes of the Chinese."

"England took Hongkong from China by force, using Indian troops in effecting the occupation. All this is a tragedy, considering the present plight in which India finds herself at home. Enslaved as we are, to our utter shame, we are used as instruments for the forging of fetters for other people."

"War clouds hover to-day over the entire human race. The cry resounds in the West, and Asia prepares her weapons in her armouries for a target which is bound to be the heart of Europe, while nests are being built on the shores of the Pacific for rapacious English culture ships."

"Japan has already awakened and China has been aroused by the sound of robbers breaking through her wall."

### Partially Repudiated.

In connexion with the statement Dr. Tagore's secretary, Mr. Avram Williams, called at the *Malay Mail* office on Wednesday and communicated the contents of a telegram which he was sending to the *Straits Times*, as follows: "Rabindranath Tagore repudiates the statement alleged to have been uttered by him that 'Asia prepares her weapons in her armouries for a target which is bound to be the heart of Europe,' etc. The protest which he uttered while in India against the sending of Indian troops to China has been totally misrepresented by mischievous propaganda against his mission."

### A Serious Error.

The *S. F. Press* in an editorial says:

It is a matter for considerable regret that the controversy regard-

## PACIFIC FLIGHT.

### CAPTAIN ERWIN STARTS ON FIRST LAP.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 10. Captain Erwin has started for San Francisco on the first lap of his attempted flight to Hongkong, competing for the \$35,000 prize offered by Mr. Dole, the pineapple merchant.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been offered by Mr. W. E. Easterwood if he reached Hongkong and intends to continue the world flight.

Captain Erwin originally intended taking his bride aged twenty, but Mr. Dole stipulated that nobody should participate who was under twenty-one.—*Reuter's American Service*.

### Official Order.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The Department of Commerce issued a general order to all fliers entered in the lists for the Dole Prize, to equip their planes with lights for landing at night.

The order requires that all planes must have suitable lights at the ends of the wings so that an attempt to land at night on a flying field or otherwise will enable persons on the ground to watch the descent and avoid injury.

ing certain alleged utterances of Dr. Tagore should have arisen just at the moment when he has been very warmly and very widely welcomed to Malaya. And the regret is not alone because of the statements which have been made, but also because they cannot be allowed to pass without comment unless they are categorically denied, or unless it is shown that they have been so distorted or torn from their context that they misrepresent and exaggerate Dr. Tagore's opinions. If this can be shown we are sure that all men will be prepared to forget the matter and not allow it in any way to influence their attitude towards Dr. Tagore, or the help they provide for his admirable mission. But if Dr. Tagore is unable, or unwilling, to provide such an explanation it is quite plain that not only shall we have to regret the welcome that was accorded to him, but the official character of his reception, or rather the way in which he has been received by prominent officials, will have to be regarded as a very serious error. It is not consistent with our traditions that Government officers, quite apart from ordinary loyal citizens, should be drawn to welcome one who is responsible for statements which in the eyes of ordinary men at least will be characterised as falsehoods and in any case are of so derogatory a character as to wear a very serious aspect. As Dr. Tagore has so far failed to issue any detailed explanation as to the truth or otherwise of anything save one sentence in the serious charges he has made against the British Government, we reprint elsewhere the extract in question, and for the moment we go on farther than saying that the telegraphic repudiation of one sentence in that article ending with the word "etc" is an entirely insufficient and unsatisfactory method of dealing with the case. Dr. Tagore's statement will be well advised, if the poet himself does not realise the gravity of the charges he is said to have made, to take the matter into their own hands and clear it up immediately.

If that is not done then we suggest that Dr. Tagore's visit should be terminated immediately for it is quite certain, if the opinions expressed in the article are genuinely held by him, that his presence here is undesirable and obnoxious to all loyal citizens, and such opinions, if expressed by a less distinguished personage, would almost certainly attract the attention of the Police.

### Partially Repudiated.

The *S. F. Press* in an editorial says:

It is a matter for considerable regret that the controversy regard-

## BORODIN IN KULING.

### LIVING ON THE FAT OF THE LAND.

Kuling, July 26.

Borodin arrived in Kuling on July 15 accompanied by some half dozen Russian men and women. The whole party stayed at the Fairy Glen Hotel. Borodin was protected by civilian gunmen, who carried automatics concealed in their clothing. These men accompanied Borodin wherever he went. When he entered the hotel lounge, they sat about in the seats round him and, when he went in to a meal, they stood behind his table. In addition he had an escort of about a dozen soldiers. These men too made themselves thoroughly at home in the hotel chairs and lounges.

Borodin's face is much thinner than it was six months ago. He looks a sick man. He showed himself very suspicious of any one who approached his person, always asking what was his nationality, where he came from, etc. In fact, he gave one the impression of being a badly frightened man.

### Champagne Ad Lib.

The party lived on the fat of the land. The champagne flowed merrily. One evening Borodin and Mrs. Prohme (the editress of the *Hawke People's Tribune*) alone after dinner, while sitting at a small table and chatting, consumed two bottles of champagne, two bottles of medoc and one of white wine.

The party on several occasions paid visits to the Russian pool.

The whole of one side would then be lined by the military escort with drawn pistols, while Borodin bathed. He did not walk much but generally took a chair back from the pool to the hotel.

It had been Borodin's intention

to stay some time in Kuling and he had arranged to lease a house in the Russian Valley as he found the hotel too public. But on the afternoon of July 21 a special Russian courier arrived—Minister of the Hankow Russian Consulate—from Hankow. On receipt of his news the whole party hurriedly commenced to pack and left the following morning, taking launch to Kiukiang for Hankow.

They had a wireless set with them operated by two Russians,

but it is believed it did not give

satisfactory service, as the only

message received was press news

from England reporting the move-

ments of the Royal family.

### Wayfoong Notes.

The party had a box filled with

notes of the Hongkong & Shanghai

Bank. This box was screwed to

the floor of Borodin's bedroom.

The hotel bill of over \$1,000 was

paid by Chu Pei-teh's secretary

out of Kiangsi Provincial Funds.

Little do the poor Chinese of

Kiangsi realize that their hard-

earned money goes to pay for

champagne for Borodin and his

crew.

The Chinese in Kiukiang strongly

advised the writer not to go up to

Kuling as they expected trouble

there. They said that there were

people out to murder Borodin and

the event might come off at any

time.

### Secretary in a Stolen House.

The Chinese have officially taken

over the administration of the

estate. They have placed a secre-

tary in the Estate Office, but he

does not seem to be there to do

work as he spends most of his

time out on picnics. The private

flat above the Estate office has

been seized by Comrade Lin, the

Kukiang Commissioner or Foreign

Affairs, for his family. Comrade

Lin is seldom in Kuling himself

but, of course, finds it cheaper for

his family to live in a stolen house

than at the hotel.

All Eugene Chen's children, in-

cluding Percy, were at the Fairy

Glen Hotel with Borodin. T. V.

Soong was also in Kuling. It is

quite clear that both T. V. Soong

and Eugene Chen are in with

Borodin and his gang up to their

necks. Eugene Chen came up for

one afternoon and it was on that

afternoon that the auditorium, also

private property, was seized and

occupied by soldiers. So much for Eugene Chen's promises

to protect foreign property. When

Borodin left the soldiers left too

and the auditorium is again empty.

**Filthy Soldiery at the Pool.**

These soldiers found it amusing

to go to the Russian pool, strip

naked, and make themselves at

home in the water, where they

proceeded to wash their dirty bodies.

For the rest the pool is still fairly pleasant and

is frequented by the White Rus-

sian and German families stay-

ing up in Kuling for the summer,

though the crowds of coolies, sol-

diers, amahs and brats, who come

in to look on at the foreigner

bathing, is larger this year than

last.

The new Chinese administration,

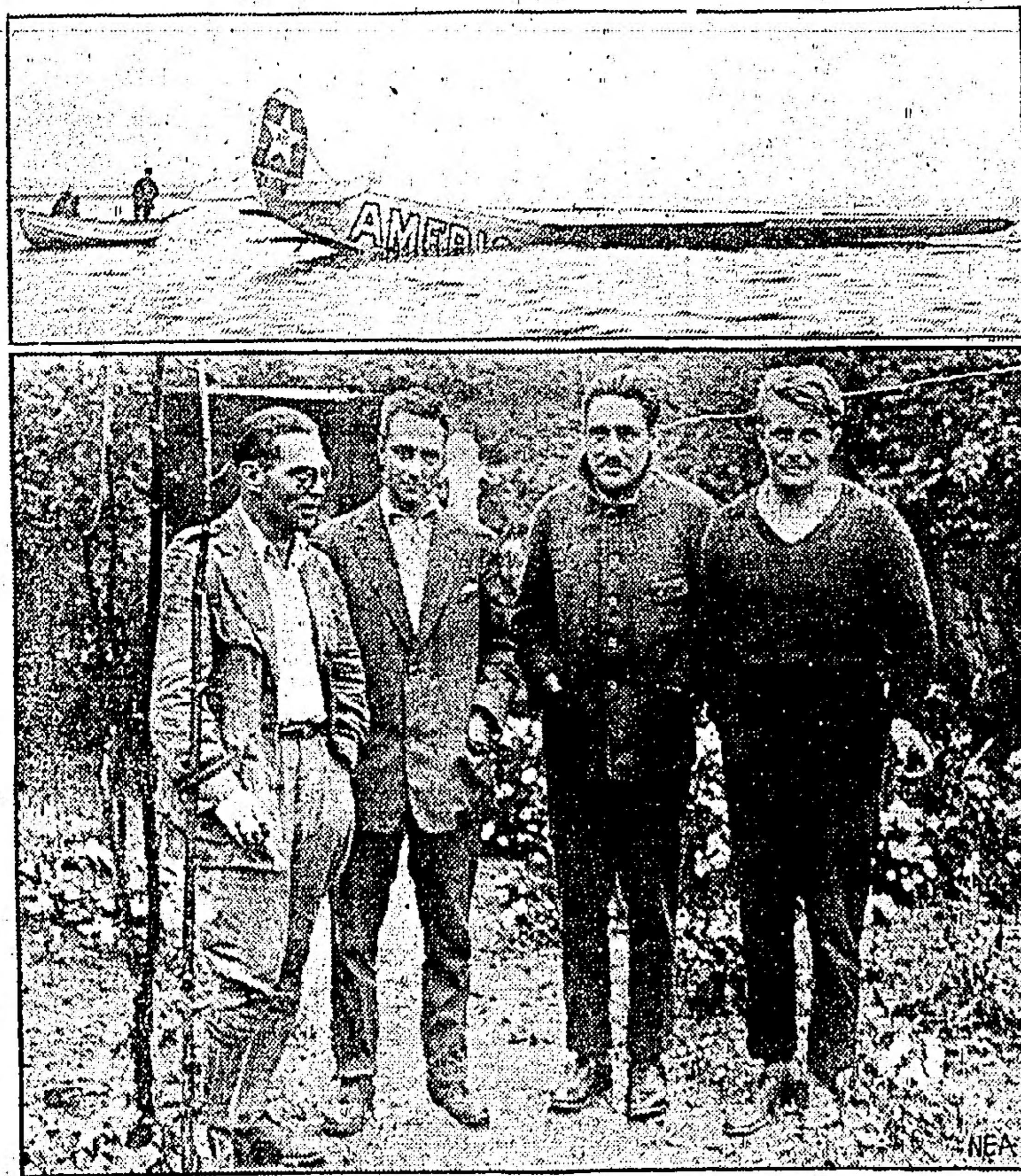
finding they were without funds,

dismissed all the



WHEN BYRD "LANDED" IN FRANCE.—Heavy waves and crowds of souvenir hunters wrecked the fuselage of the "America" as shown in the upper of these two remarkable photos. The picture was taken after the plane was pulled out of the water. The lower photo of the rocky beach at Ver-sur-Mer, with the "America" in the distance, gives a graphic idea of the spot to which fate, directed the ship after she was lost for hours over France in dense fog and rain. These photos were sent to America on the liner Aquitania. A Chris Craft speedboat travelling at 45 miles an hour brought them into New York from the liner's anchorage at Quarantine. They are the first to reach the

Far East.



AFTER THE RESCUE.—The end of the trans-Atlantic flight of Commander Byrd's monoplane "America" is portrayed in these first photographs to reach the Far East from France. Above is the "America" half submerged in the surf at Ver-sur-Mer a few hours after its "landing." Below are the members of the crew, photographed at Ver-sur-Mer following their first few hours' sleep. Left to right they are Lieutenant George Noville, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Pilot Bert Acosta, and Pilot Bernt Balchen. Noville wears his uniform, which a kindly Frenchwoman dried out for him in front of her kitchen stove. The others are togged up in garments borrowed from Ver-sur-Mer inhabitants.



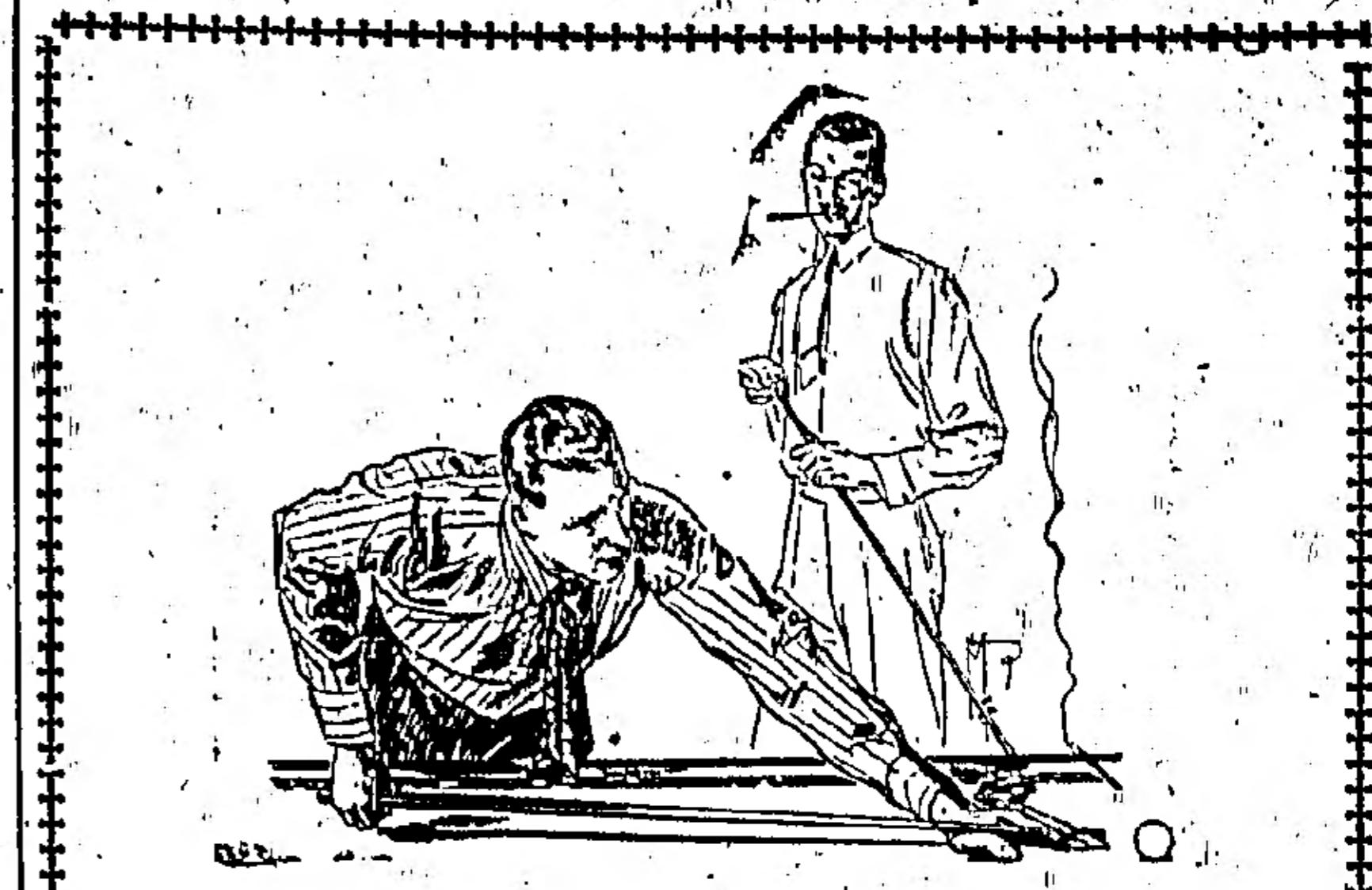
ROMANTIC HAWAII.—This shows romantic Nawiliwili bay, in the island of Kauai, where Richard E. Grace built his runway to take off on his lone flight from the Hawaiians to California. It was in this bay that the late Commander John Rodgers came ashore at the end of the long drift that concluded his unsuccessful attempt to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu two years ago.



AN ASPIRANT.—Here is Richard E. Grace, the "broken-neck aviator," decorated with the festive leis after his arrival in Hawaii for his flight to the mainland of North America. His first attempt has failed.



ON VACATION.—After Sunday services in the little wooden Congregational church at Hermosa, President and Mrs. Coolidge posed for a picture with Rolf Liim (right), the 20-year-old boy-preacher whose first sermon was heard by a president. Rev. J. Williams, assistant superintendent of Congregational home missions, is standing next to Mrs. Coolidge.



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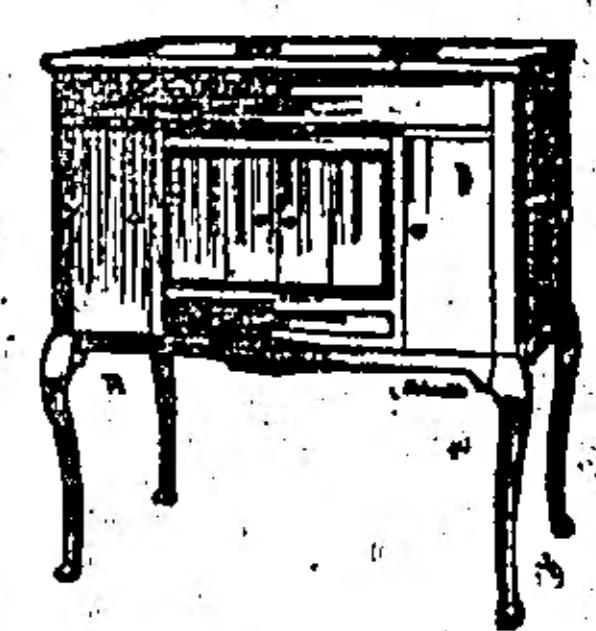
## Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

## The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



For Better Compression  
**SOCONY MOTOR OIL**

## WHITEAWAYS

BARGAINS IN MENS' SHIRTS  
MUST BE CLEARED.

**560** Only  
Mens Neglige Shirts in White or Plain Colors, Neat Stripes and Checks, complete with collars. Sizes to 14 to 16 neck  
Usual Prices \$5.95 to \$7.50.



SALE PRICE \$4.00  
TO CLEAR each.

CALL EARLY FOR BEST SIZES  
Thousands of other Bargains.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG.

**A Profitable Investment.**

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful business enterprise.

Advertise in

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and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

**Prepaid Advertisements**

**25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.50 if not prepaid)**

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

**BOARD RESIDENCE.**

**FAMILY HOTEL**—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$55, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**AN Expert European Gentleman** formerly connected with well-established firms of Imports and Exports wishes to start a firm. Those who want to join or to act as Compradores, (good prospects) apply Box No. 254, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

**PREMISES TO LET.**

**TO LET**—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

**TO LET**—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee; same building.

**TO LET**—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

**TO LET**—One room, suitable for Office or dwelling, gas Electric light Telephone and fittings rent \$35 monthly, 10, Queen's Road, 1st floor.

**COMMODIOUS OFFICES** to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

**FLATS** also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

**TO LET**—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

**TO LET**—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Prudencia, Phone No. C.721.

**TO LET**—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comprador Department, H.M.H. Namaze, Prince's Buildings.

**TO LET**—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

**TO LET**—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites 3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.**

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

**HONGKONG FU ASSOCIATION.**

**REFEREES AFFILIATION.** Applications from qualified Referees for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.**

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 233.

**HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST CO. LTD.**

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Realty and Trust Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Exchange Building, (2nd Floor) Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1927, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 30th June, 1927, and for re-electing Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1927, until Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order

C. F. V. RIBEIRO, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, August 6th, 1927.

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE**—B.S.A. Motor Cycle, 2½ h.p., oh.v., 1924 model in good condition, what offer? Box No. 255, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

**FOR SALE**—As she lies at anchor Santu, Fukien Province, iron hull "RIAMSES". Built in England 1884. Length 134', breadth 25', depth 11'. Gross and net tonnage 378 tons. For full particulars and orders to view apply Asiatic Petroleum Company (S.C.) Ltd., Hongkong or Foochow.

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**FOR SALE**—A Collection of 2500 Stamps including Old China, High Value Colonials and One Complete Set of German Caroline Island Fine Used.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, the 15th August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

**LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned.) One Pair Diamond and Pearl Earrings.

Terms:—As Customary.

**LAMMERT BROS.** Auctioneers.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, The Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, at 12 o'clock Noon.

On the Premises.

The Goods and Chattels of Cafe Restaurant Paristen, Au Chic Parisien, Beauty Parlour, Parissima and The Europe Asia Trading Co. situated on the Ground Floor and Rear Portion of the First Floor of No. 12, Pedder Street.

Terms:—As Customary.

**LAMMERT BROS.** Auctioneers.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1927, at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Motor House Boat "LONDON" 46' 6" (in good running order and condition) as she now lies in the Causeway Bay Typhoon Shelter off A. King Slipway.

Specially built for Shooting and Bathing Parties, and well equipped with Water Closet, Kitchen and Comfortable Sleeping Accommodation.

For further Particulars and Inspection Order apply to the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.

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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Bookcase, Desks, Glass Cabinet, Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Ornaments, Pictures, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Wagon, Ice Chests, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chamber Stand, Commodes, Washstands, etc., etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Blackwood Furniture.

One Telescope.

One Bush & Lane Piano Player and about 150 Rolls.

One Camera.

Two Gramaphones.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 11th August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.** Auctioneers.

**CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.**

4, Duddell Street. If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

**THE EXACTIORS OF MOTHERHOOD.**

Look about you and observe the number of women for whom maternity has meant the loss, and in some instances, the sacrifice, of health. Nature provided that this should be a simple process, attended by no disastrous aftermath. Human society decreed differently; and the heritage of centuries of artificial modes of living has made many women dread that which they should anticipate with joy.

To adopt a simple yet sure means of offsetting the adverse consequences of maternity, to strengthen the potential as well as the prospective mother, is the dictate of common sense. Themselves aware of what they have suffered, mothers may easily spare their daughters that suffering. Strength is acquired by reinforcing the system with a medium that literally assists Nature through mild stimulation of vital organs, restoring impoverished blood, building up jaded nerves, and making perfect health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have long since established a very high reputation as a simple means of minimizing those ills to which femininity is heir, as well as those artificially acquired.

To be had of all chemists, or post free, at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiang-se-Road, Shanghai.

For further Particulars and Inspection Order apply to the Undersigned.

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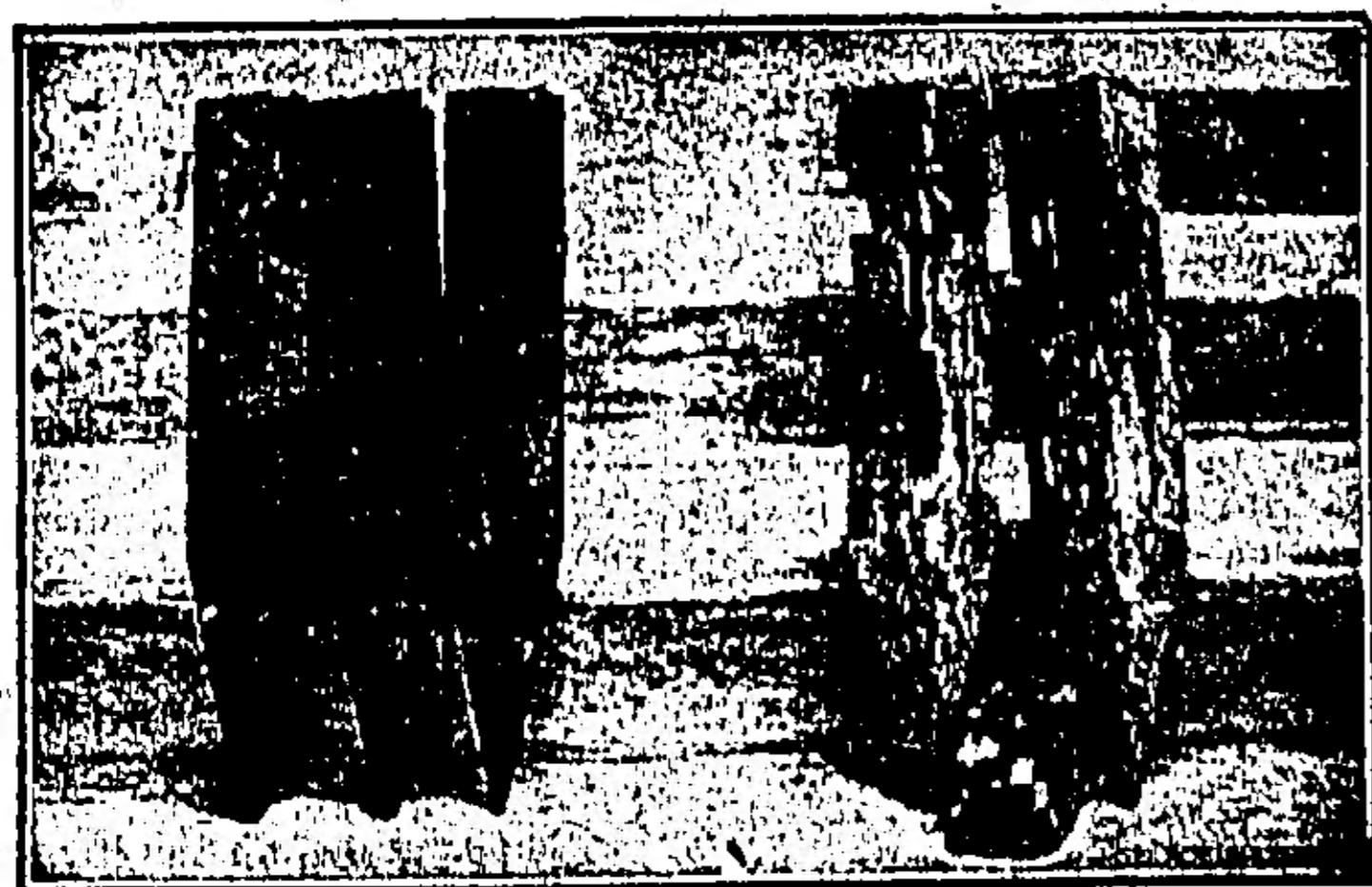
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Teak Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Wagon,

## DIPHENO.

WOOD PRESERVATIVE &amp; WHITE ANT DESTROYER

Treated with  
Dipheno      Not Treated with  
DiphenoObtainable in various shades  
fromSHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
Sole Agents.

Attention:

SHIPS' OFFICERS  
HONGKONG-SHANGHAI LINE

A Few Facts Worth Noting:

- (1) The duty on tobaccos at Shanghai having been raised 50%, the prices will be increased accordingly.
- (2) We have a bonded warehouse and a licensed motor boat and can thus supply tobaccos to ships direct from godown, free of Hongkong Duty.
- (3) We have always been popular for our variety of tobaccos, and our low prices will continue in force.

THEREFORE—

OBTAI N YOUR CIGARS, CIGARETTES  
AND TOBACCO S FROM:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

Hongkong Branch.

Remember. 50% Dearer in Shanghai.

## HOLIDAY TRIPS.

Complete arrangements made for tours of North China, Korea, Japan, including steamship and railway tickets, Hotel and sleeping car reservations. Sight-seeing with native guides, etc.

Other holiday trips arranged to the Philippine Islands, Java, Indo-China and India.

Baggage and Accident Insurance.

Carry American Express Travellers Cheques.

Other Offices in the Far East—Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Kobe, Manila, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Representatives at other principal points.

For complete information apply

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Inc.  
Phone C. 4625. 4a, Des Voeux Road, Central.FOR SANITARY, FITTINGS  
AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS  
Inspect our Stocks.Estimates Free for Sanitary  
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GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel: C. 5503.

SHIPPING AGENTS  
CHARGED.

## COMPANY LAW OFFENCES.

Mr. T. B. Cocker, prosecuting on behalf of the Registrar of Companies, appeared before Mr. N. D. Madio, District Judge, at Singapore on Thursday last and mentioned two summonses against the Ocean Steamship Company and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Cocker pointed out that the directors of the two companies were the same and the offences alleged were that certain alterations in the directorate were not made known to the Registrar of Companies. With regard to the Ocean Steamship Company, said Mr. Cocker, the first alteration took place on February 17th, 1919, when a director died. Death was one of the alterations contemplated by the section of the Companies' Ordinance dealing with offences of this nature. The Registrar of Companies had allowed about two months' grace for the filing of such alterations, but it would be seen that a period of more than six years had elapsed. The next alteration took place on November 1, 1920, when two new directors were appointed.

In connexion with the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company the facts were exactly the same. It was only possible to obtain this information from the companies themselves and the Registrar was bound to receive the information. The onus was on the companies. The Registrar was not compelled to fish for the information and if any company did not comply with the law it then committed an offence.

Mr. Cocker further pointed out that the penalty stated made the offenders liable to a fine of \$50 for each day after the period of grace. The two cases were viewed in a very grave light.

Mr. G. S. Carver, who appeared for the defence in both cases, entered a plea of guilty. He said that he did not think His Honour would consider inflicting a fine of \$50 for each day. Messrs. Mansfield and Company were the agents for both the companies concerned and it was obvious that a firm of the standing of Messrs. Mansfield and Company would not deliberately seek to evade the law. Sometimes a mistake happens in an office, said Mr. Carver, and this was what had occurred on this occasion. When a mistake happened, the chances were that it became buried in the past and went on being overlooked.

The omission was discovered by the firm itself, in this case, and they wrote to the Registrar of Companies apologising for the delay in submitting the returns. Mr. Cocker intimating that he was not prepared to accept the explanation of "a mere oversight," the case was postponed for the evidence of a witness to be recorded. This witness is to be called by Mr. Carver on behalf of the defence.

GOLD IN NORTH  
BORNEO.MINERAL POSSIBILITIES TO  
BE PROBED.

Jeselton, July 27.

Attention is once more being attracted to the question of minerals in this country. Our history in this respect has so far not been an encouraging one. In the very early days of the Chartered Company alluvial gold used to be worked in certain parts of the East Coast and, from time to time, renewed attempts have been made to develop the alluvial workings. Now a much more serious endeavour is to be made to trace the source of the gold. Mr. A. R. Dunlop, who has for many years been an officer in the service of the Chartered Company and who retired in 1914, has been instrumental in arousing the interest of mining experts in England. A small Company has been formed and Mr. Dunlop with Capt. P. C. Whitehead, who is a mining engineer of great experience,

OUR DAILY TALK ON  
HEALTH.DIABETES SYMPTOMS AND  
TESTS.

## QUACK REMEDIES AND DIET.

The chief symptom by which a physician determines the presence of diabetes is the appearance of sugar in measurable amounts in the fluids excreted from the body. The exact cause of diabetes, other than the disturbance of the pancreas resulting in degeneration of the islands of Langerhans, is not known. It has been found, however, that overeating and lack of exercise may be prominent points in the history of the individual concerned. The sugars come largely from starch and other foods. The person does not manufacture more sugar than usual, but cannot use properly that which he manufactures. The excess of sugar that accumulates is then poured out of the body through the fluids.

Sometimes a severe infection may be the insult to the body that results in degeneration of the pancreas and diabetes. Sometimes a tumour of the pancreas or a stone in the tube which carries the external secretion of that gland into the intestines will cause a degeneration of the gland that results in diabetes. The disease apparently runs in families because of some peculiarity of body structure that is inherited.

Before the discovery of insulin it was customary to treat diabetes largely by lowering the amount of food, and particularly the amount of sugar taken in. It is still customary to rest the diseased organ in this manner, so that dietary changes are made even when insulin is used. Insulin makes it possible to take part of the burden of the pancreas and to permit the patient a somewhat more varied diet.

## "Testimonials."

Most of the quacks who sell patent remedies of one kind or another for the treatment of diabetes get their testimonials from persons with mild cases who are apparently helped by any medicine, provided they also modify their diet. The directions accompanying the remedy usually list a simple diet, and the person will invariably feel better if he follows the diet, whether he takes the medicine or not.

The competent physician changes the amount of food that the person may take according to the amount of sugar that he excretes. Thus it is necessary to make repeated examinations of both the blood and the excreted fluid to determine to what extent the sugar is being utilized properly by the body.

Patients who have been sick for many years with diabetes sometimes learn to perform the simpler tests for themselves. The simplest test includes merely the adding of a few drops of the excreted fluid to a teaspoonful of a solution containing copper. If there is sugar present, the grayish blue colour of the solution changes to red. Any physician will be glad to show this test to the patient who suffers with diabetes.

Mr. A. C. Aveling, senior secretary of the British Legation in Peking, has assumed his new duties. Mr. A. H. George very shortly again will resume duties in the Legation.

ence, have come out to North Borneo and are by now on the scene of operations.

Not only has it been a great pleasure to welcome Mr. Dunlop back to Borneo, where in his early days he played so important a part in settling native troubles, it is also gratifying to find that interest is being taken in the country by people at home. To what extent hopes may be justified of a sensational discovery of a gold bearing reef it is impossible to say at present and one can do no more than express a pious hope that all will be well. Correspondent of S. F. P.

KUOMINTANG SCHOOL  
IN SHANGHAI.

## HIGHLY SPECIALIZED STUDY.

An interesting school at the edge of the French Concession, is that presided over by General Pan I-tze who is also connected with the Military Headquarters at Lunghua. This school exists to train Kuomintang Party workers, such as secretaries of party local, labour unions, students' unions, orators, speakers, etc. The course lasts only two months, but most of the 450 students have studied in colleges and middle schools previous to admission to the school.

There are men and women students, all wearing the same uniform, so that it is difficult to tell them apart when they are drilling. The course of study is highly specialized and includes the social and political sciences, organization work and the history of the Kuomintang party. The students have to submit to iron discipline. They live in the school with spacious dormitories and drill grounds. The place is kept spotlessly clean and the students have to take care of the rooms themselves. They are required to rise at 6 a.m. and to go through military drill in uniform every morning. The purpose of this drill is not only to maintain the discipline of the school, but to prepare the students for military conditions, so that they can march along with the armies at the front, should they be assigned to party work among the soldiers. Men of women of special ability are kept at the school for longer periods for special training.

General Pan I-tze explained that previous to the founding of his school most of the party workers were Communists and that in this way, the Communists gained an ascendancy over the Kuomintang. As the Communists have now been driven out of the party, it is necessary to develop other workers who can take their place but who will be opposed to Communism. The main purpose of the school then is to train anti-Communistic Kuomintang party workers.

L.C.C. SELLS VALUABLE  
LONDON SITE.

## A TRAFALGAR SQUARE

FREEHOLD GOES FOR £300,000. The London County Council has decided to sell for £300,000 the freehold on which the Grand Hotel in Northumberland-avenue is built to the Gordon Hotels, Ltd.

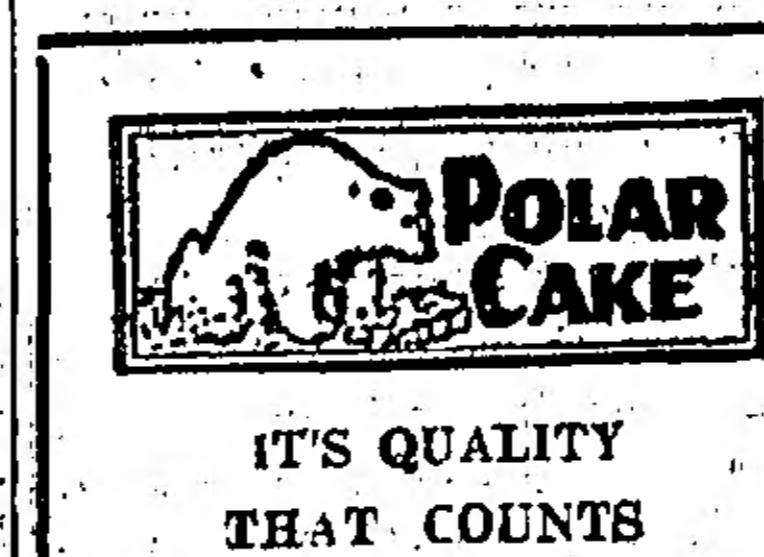
The ground rent was £10,204 a year.

Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., supported by Mr. J. D. Gilbert, another Liberal member, protested against disposing of one of the finest sites in London, which might have to be bought back again if the Strand were widened or if the Charing Cross Bridge scheme went through.

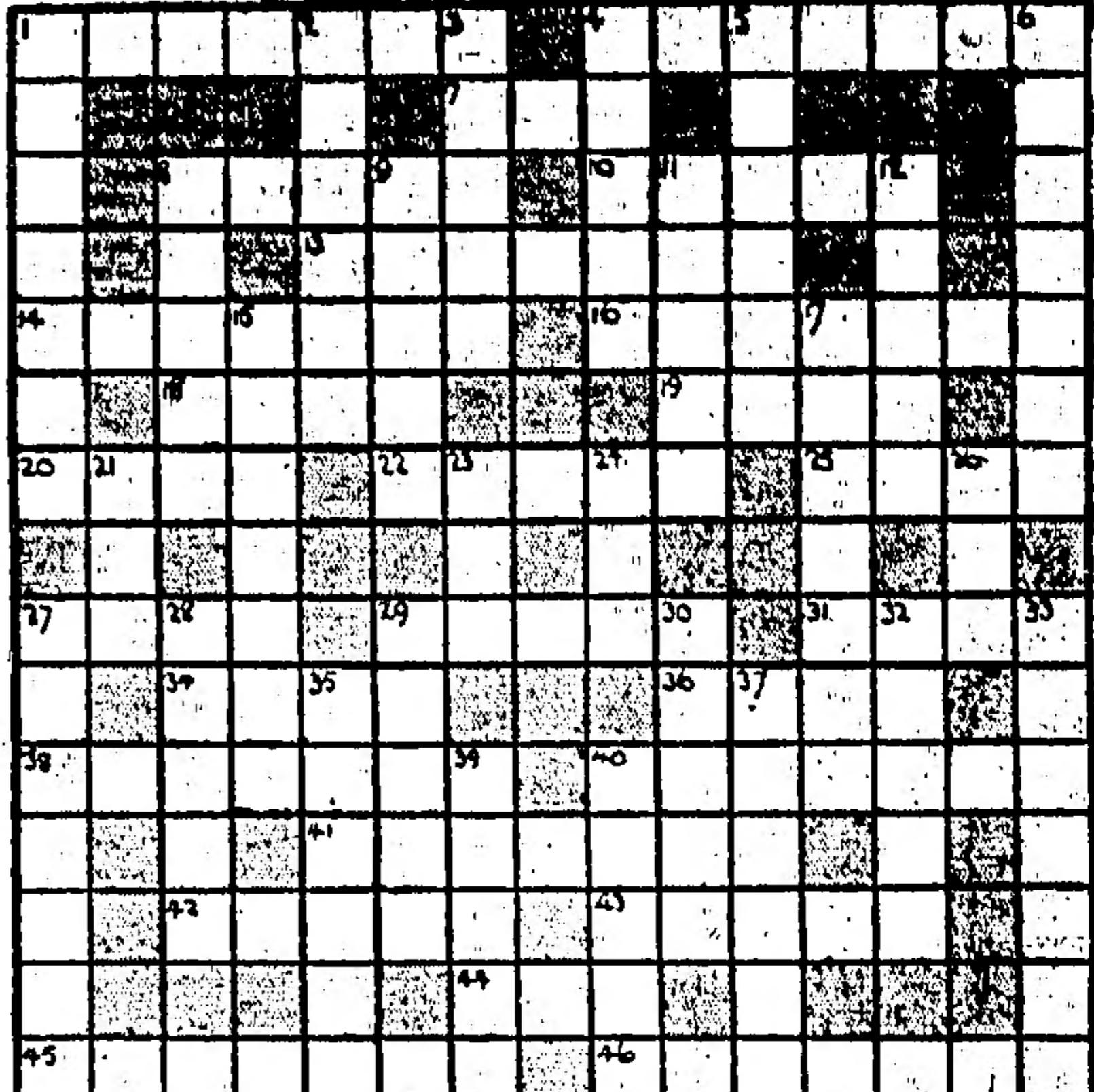
In spite of their protest the majority voted for selling the freehold.

It was recently reported that Gordon Hotels, Ltd., had sold their lease—of which there are some 30 years to run—of the Grand to a syndicate, which proposed to turn the building into offices.

The Council also gave sanction to the acquisition by Bush House of a site for extension in Aldwych on a 99 years' lease at £5,000 per annum.

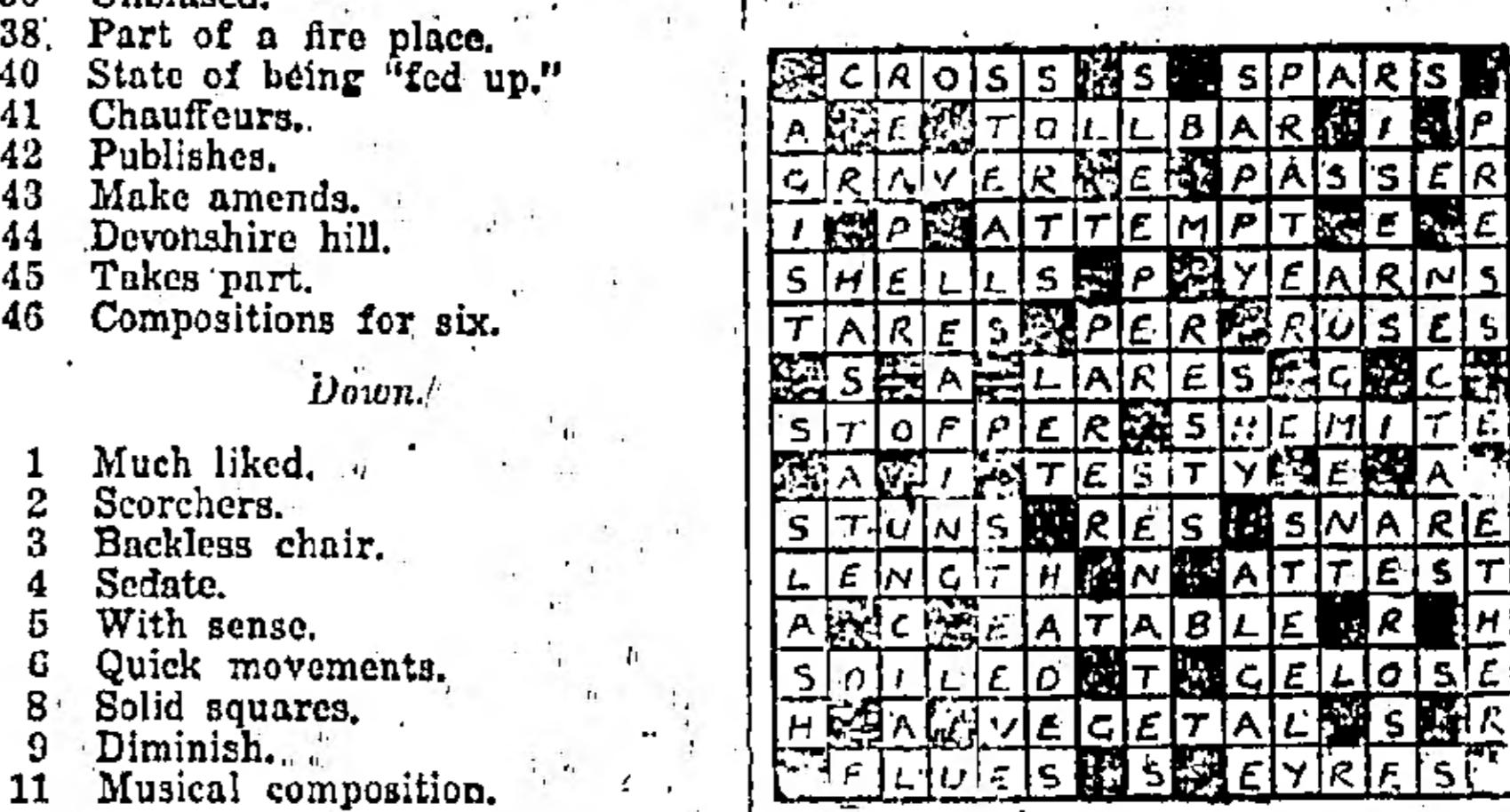


## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



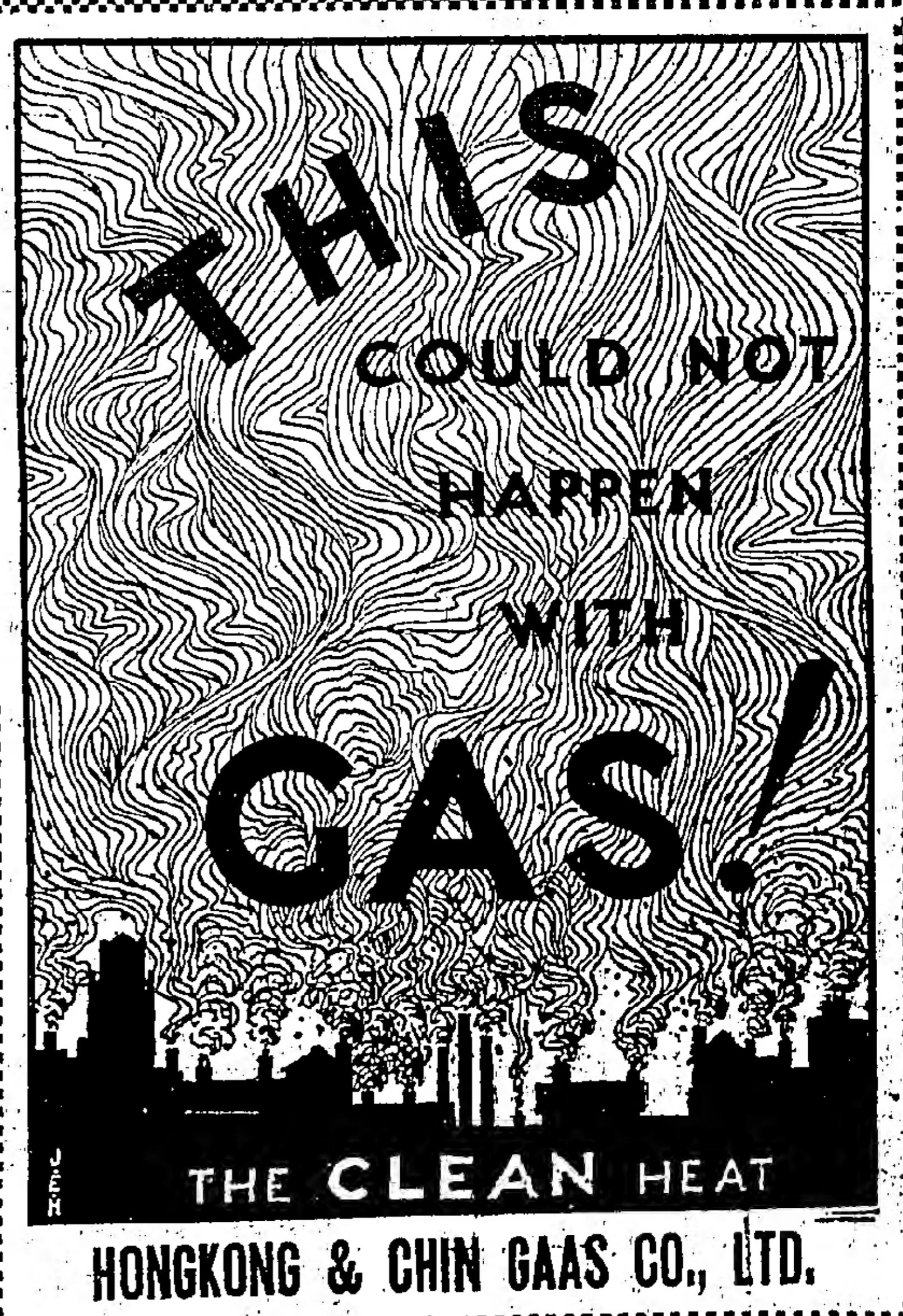
12 Celebrities.  
15 Esculent.  
17 Idle moments.  
21 Transgress.  
23 Be ill.  
24 Portuguese coin.  
26 Anger.  
27 Eat away.  
28 Eagle's nest.  
29 Grunt.  
30 Lover of games.  
32 Grass-like plant.  
33 Frisking children.  
35 Making longer.  
37 Canadian porcupines.  
39 Stays.  
40 Large arctic animals.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



1 Much liked.  
2 Scorchers.  
3 Backless chair.  
4 Sedate.  
5 With sense.  
6 Quick movements.  
8 Solid squares.  
9 Diminish.  
11 Musical composition.

By Blosser



HONGKONG &amp; CHIN GAAS CO., LTD.

NOW  
IS THE  
TIME  
FORLACTOGEN  
The NATURAL MILK Food

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



## He'd Get Even

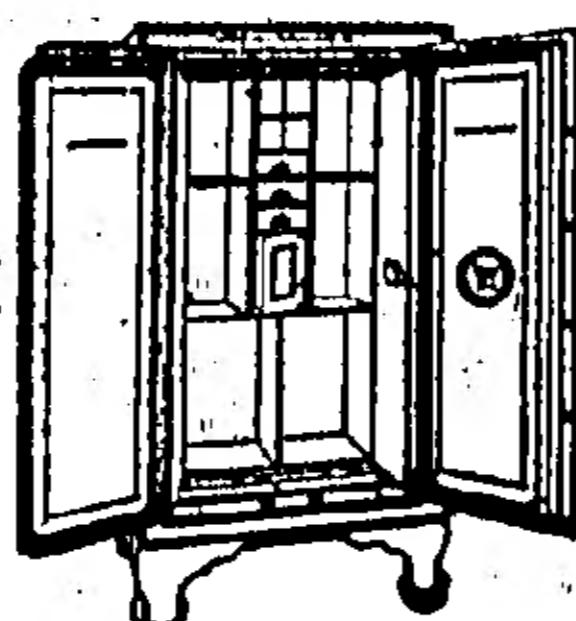


## WATSON'S LIVER SALTS

\$1.25 Per Bottle

A

Powerful Liver Stimulant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG.

## AVOID RISKS

from fire and burglary by keeping your records and valuables in a HERRING-HALL-MARVIN Safe.

We carry in stock a comprehensive range of safes suitable for the requirements of Banks, Offices and the Home, and inspection is cordially invited.

A.H.H.M. Safe is a sure protection against fire and burglary.

Mustard &amp; Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,  
Die Vieux Road Central

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927.

## INCIDENTAL INCIDENTS.

The incidents on the West river which we have reported during the past week or so, including almost indiscriminate firing by bandits on vessels going up to Wuchow, as well as the more serious case of a vessel flying the British flag being refused clearance unless a "fine" of \$10,000 were paid, would once upon a time have been cause for much more comment than they have occasioned. The reason is the plain one of such events having become so common that hardly anybody cares about them. The general public says "Oh, another of these incidents," and that is, apparently, an end of it. To the men whose duty it is to watch the trend of affairs, the heads of administrations, the chiefs of departments, and the captains of industry, however, events of this nature mean far more. They point to the gradual extinction of that respect for law and order which prevailed, even if it were only in spasmodic fashion, a few years ago. Time was when even Chinese owners of river boats could obtain redress and some kind of action when their vessels were subjected to outrages by freebooters. The Chinese administration of the day would usually enquire into the matter, and if it were strong enough at the moment, or if the bandits were not required for enlistment against some rival, then punitive measures were instituted, and the incident did not occur again for some time. So far as a vessel under the British, or any other foreign, flag was concerned, there was less likelihood of an outrage being ignored. Now, however, conditions have sadly altered.

The Taiming incident reflects the small margin of difference that exists between law and lawlessness in China to-day, as well as the loss of respect for the flag of a foreign nation. On the same stretch of river, ships are seemingly liable to be attacked by piratical bands one day, and mulct of illegal fines by new authority the next. Incidentally, the case in point has close connexion with the levying of the new duties by order of the Nanking Government. By taking over the salt administration, and appointing fresh officials of its own choosing, the Nationalist regime has made these incidents likely to recur. How enthusiastic the new officials were for their job can be gleaned

from the accounts published, showing that the least excuse was sufficient—or a manufactured excuse in the absence of a genuine one—for taking the law very much into their own hands. The main desire appears to have been to obtain a big "fine" or "bond." The reduction of the amount from \$10,000 to \$75 on the appearance of a British warship shows that the White Ensign still carries its promise of justice. But the "incidents" continue to occur in all parts of the country from time to time. It can rightly be said that they have become incidental.

## The Schneider Race.

There will be a great deal of satisfaction felt throughout the British Empire that Britain is officially, going to set itself seriously about the task of winning back the Schneider Cup for seaplanes. We use the phrase "winning back" because it seems to be forgotten that Britain has twice previously held the trophy. The Schneider Maritime Aviation Cup was presented as far back as 1912 to the Aero Club of France by M. Jacques Schneider, a French sportsman and aviator, with a view to developing high speed seaplanes. It is a magnificent trophy of gold, silver and bronze and is valued at about £1,000. So far, the cup has been won once by France, three times by Italy, twice by England and twice by the United States, and as the country winning the cup is required to schedule and hold the race for the succeeding year, the event for 1927 is taking place at Venice, Italy being last year's winners with the record speed of 246½ miles per hour. England did not participate last year, the race being held in America, where the British entries had met with a disastrous mishap the year before, on the very eve of the race. It will be remembered that the machines broke adrift and were wrecked during a storm. There can be not the slightest doubt but that this international rivalry in the speed of flying boats has tremendously accelerated progress, for we see, on turning up the records, that the speed of the winning machine in 1913 was 44.7 miles per hour. After the war (if 1919) it jumped to 124.9 miles per hour, and a great sensation was caused in 1925 when a Curtiss Racer won the race for the United States at 232.5 miles per hour. Last year's speed represented a big advance on that, and now we are told that the super-Marine Napier and Gloster-Napier machines that are to comprise Britain's entry at Venice will attain a speed of 300 miles per hour. This colossal speed, if it is attained, will, one imagines, be but a new mark from which to aim at something higher. And thus the conquering spirit of man goes on from point to point, ever doing something better. The British effort will, apparently, lack nothing in preparation and support, and there will be widespread hopes that that effort will be rewarded with success.

## ANTIMONY ORE CASE.

## HIS LORDSHIP TO CONSIDER.

The case in which Messrs. Silva Netto and Co., Ltd., of London, John Batt and Co., Ltd., of London, for \$852, being damages under an alleged breach of contract for the sale of 75 tons of antimony ore was continued in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon when Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the defendants, exhibited in Court several specimens of antimony oxide ore.

He said that when Messrs. Hall and Sons bought from Messrs. Batt they wanted something for a special purpose. The correspondence showed that they wanted sulphide ore to grade up some oxide, or they had on hand. Therefore, if they bought ore containing some oxide it would be unsuitable.

With regard to the contracts, Mr. Alabaster said the plaintiffs alleged breach by the defendants, and produced an arbitration award. This, however, was an award on an entirely different contract. The defendant's contract had never been submitted to arbitration. The plaintiff's assumed that if the sub-contract was similar to the original one, and the first purchaser had had to pay damages to the sub-contractor, then the first purchaser could claim an indemnity from the original supplier. That was not so; not even if the clauses in the two contracts were identical.

He submitted that the whole proceedings were misconceived, that the defendants supplied 50/55 per cent antimony sulphide ore of merchantable quality, and that he had no case to answer.

The case was adjourned for His Lordship to consider Mr. Alabaster's submission. If the proceedings are continued local experts will be called by the defence.

## DAY BY DAY.

FORGIVE OTHERS OFTEN, YOURSELF NEVER.—*Syrus*.

There was one Chinese case of small-pox reported yesterday.

The typhoon is now central over the Sea of Japan, says to-day's Royal Observatory report. The weather forecast is: South winds, moderate, fair to showery.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese detective arrested a Chinese who was leaving the a.s. Taiming with a small parcel of illicit opium in his possession.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 11 arrivals and 12 departures, with British providing four and five respectively leaving 66 vessels in harbour, British 28.

The s.s. Empress of Russia is sailing for Manila at 5 p.m. to-day and is due back here at 7 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd instant. She is due to sail for Victoria at noon on Wednesday, August 24th.

Miss La Marr, living at No. 2 Lyndhurst Terrace, has reported to the police the theft of a valuable diamond ring which she valued at \$2,000, from her bedroom. The theft occurred between 4 and 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese seaman, living at No. 56 Wellington Street, returned home yesterday to discover that his adopted daughter had run away, taking with her jewellery and clothing to the value of \$465. He has made a report to the police.

Nearly another inch of rain fell yesterday, making the total to date no less than 78 inches, against an average up till this time of last year of 57.13 inches. As is stated elsewhere, all the reservoirs of the Colony are full to overflowing.

The vernacular press states that after the firing on various Wuchow boats, as previously reported, the pirates in the east and west Malacca districts have sent several letters to the owners of the vessels, demanding tribute from each of them.

About 4,000 cars used the parking grounds during the Malayan Exhibition, as compared with 3,200 last year. The much smoother working of the parking system this year was in part due to the wise provision of an eating staff for drivers in the park.

At the Marine Court this morning before Lieut. Commdr. G. F. Hole, the master of the steam launch Wah Hing was charged with towing three lighters abreast through the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter and, pleading guilty, was fined \$5 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Songho, Van Overstraten, City of Bedford, Talumba, Benares, Hosang, Sungsang, Tinhow, Hemelin, Hiran, Heikion, Knut Hamsun, War Brahma, Fingal, Pres. Pierce, Kitano Maru, Dell Maru, Kamakura Maru, Roko Maru, Times Maru and Empress of Russia.

In connexion with a recent reference to the proposed forming of a journalistic club by members of the local Chinese press, it is learned that Mr. Wong Tin-shuk, a well-known Chinese novelist and editor of the *The Great Light*, local Chinese paper, has been appointed the chairman. There are some 32 founders of the new club, most of them prominently connected with the local vernacular newspapers. The club will be formally opened in the near future, at No. 22d, Bonham Road.

A very effective route march was carried out by the Scots Guards through the western district of the city this morning. Forming up at Queen's Pier, the battalion marched off about a quarter to nine, with band playing, and going along Des Vosux Road, attracting a big crowd all along the route. After a few minutes the pipe band also struck up, and to these martial strains the Guards swung along with precision, altogether forming a most impressive march-past for the knots of onlookers at every street corner.

Thirteen Chinese who were arrested in a police raid at No. 119 Queen's Road West, last night, were charged with gambling before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning. The tenant of the floor, who was also charged with keeping a gaming establishment, pleaded that the Seven Sisters festively brought them together for a meal and a little game amongst themselves to follow. He was fined \$40, another man \$10, while the remainder were fined \$5 each. A sum of \$10.95 seized on the gambling table was confiscated.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF WEIMAR.

## OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY GERMAN CONSUL.

## REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Consul for Germany, Dr. W. Wagner, held a reception at his residence, 115 The Peak, this morning, in celebration of the Constitution of Weimar, when there was a large and distinguished attendance including His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, various Consuls and leading residents. Dr. Wagner received the guests.

There were no formal speeches, but during the reception Dr. Wagner proposed the toast of the King, after which His Excellency proposed the toast of the President of the Reich.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotwall, the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, His Excellency Major General C. C. Luard, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Col. C. Russell Brown, Commodore Pearson, Col. J. Comyn, Mr. D. W. Trafman, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, Major Macready, and Lieut. Johnson, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, Mr. E. Roy Forster, private secretary to His Excellency; Mr. A. C. Hynes, Mr. L. W. Franklin, and Mr. H. Shantz of the U. S. Consulate; Mr. G. Bolsius, Vice-Consul for Belgium; Mr. J. T. Bagram, Consul for Siam; Mr. G. de la Prade, Consul for France; Mr. A. Methofer, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. A. Murakami, Consul General for Japan; Mr. C. Albuquerque, Consul General for Portugal; Mr. J. M. Alves, Consul for Brazil and others.

The 11th of August is celebrated as the Anniversary of the Constitution of Weimar by which, after the catastrophe of November, 1918, the German people, in the year 1919, through the National Assembly, decided upon the new form of Government. The National Assembly was elected by universal suffrage of all Germans (men and women) over twenty on the 19th of January, 1919, and it was convened at Weimar which is certainly situated in Germany. The new Constitution was adopted on July 31, 1927, and promulgated on August 11.

The new Constitution is based on two fundamental principles: Unity of the Reich, which consists of 18 separate Federal States; and democratic self-government of the people. The present German President, Von Hindenburg, was elected by direct voting of the people on the 12th May, 1925, for a period of seven years. The Reichstag, which together with the Reichsrat or Federal Council, functions as the instrument of Legislature and is elected for four years by suffrage of all German citizens (men and women) over twenty. This Parliament is at present composed of 131 Social-Democrats, 110 German Nationals, 68 members of the Catholic Centre Party, 51 members of the German People's Party, 35 Communists, 32 Democrats and 66 members of various smaller parties. The Ministers of the German Cabinet are appointed by the Reich President. They require, however, the confidence of the Reichstag, and may be compelled to resign, should an adverse resolution be passed against them. To each of the States of the German Reich, liberty is given to frame its own constitution, provided that it is republican in form.

## EXCHANGE RATES.

London, August 10.

Paris	124.05
Geneva	25.22
Stockholm	18.12
Vienna	34.50
Madrid	28.64
Bucharest	780
Bombay	1/5.29/32
Yokohama	1/17.76
New York	4364
Amsterdam	12.12
Copenhagen	18.14
Prague	160
Lisbon	272
Rio	5.27/32
Shanghai	275
Brussels	34.94
Milan	39.30
Oslo	18.80
Helsingfors	92.48
Athens	8724
Buenos Aires	47.8/16
Hongkong	1/11.4
Silver (spot)	25.4
Silver (forward)	25.5/16
	British Wireless

An old woman of about 67, who recently returned here from Singapore, on arriving in the Colony proceeded to a Chinese boarding house at 63, Connaught Road Central, but suddenly collapsed outside the doors, and died in a few minutes, states the vernacular press.

## The Very Idea!

The story of the blue-eyed little girl who captivated everyone at the boarding-house until she opened her mouth and spoke, reminds me of an incident that happened during the war, writes a Home correspondent.

I was travelling in a train in Fiji and in the carriage were a tall good-looking Australian soldier and his bride. She was very pretty and was dressed in the height of fashion. They did not exchange any remarks for some time after my entry into the carriage, but sat watching the countryside through which we were passing.

I kept my eye on the happy pair, finding them an interesting study. Mentally I put the bridegroom down as a gentleman ranker, and the bride as a well-to-do Scottish lady.

Presently the Australian remarked, "Look, a poultry run!"

The "lady" then spoke. "A what?"

The soldier repeated, "A poultry run."

"Aw, aye," said the bride, "cocks an' hens!"

A divorce petition which has been heard at Prague is believed to be unprecedented. A soldier, 28 years of age, who was blinded at the war, is seeking a divorce decree against his blind wife, who is 48 years, on the ground that she deceived him regarding her age and appearance. He alleges that she claimed she was young and beautiful, whereas he was now told she was very ugly. The wife said that her husband before marriage told her face and adjudged her attractive. He was now influenced by the calumnies of her enemies. The Court dismissed the petition on the ground that the reason it gave was inadequate. The husband is now appealing.

Man at Acton of a woman: She foamed at the eyes and foamed at the mouth.

Hackney woman of her lodger: She is beyond description; she is a holy horror.

Midland solicitor: What is the cause of your trouble? Man: A wife with a tireless tongue.

Alfred Haines was fined 19s. 6d. at Chertsey for using bad language when he fell from milk churn into a ditch of mud and water.

Aggrieved man at Shoreditch County Court: My wife is rather stout, and when she goes out this man says, "Here comes the crystal set."

A man remanded at Willesden on a charge of being drunk was stated to have followed a policeman about and held him up to ridicule by pointing a toy pistol at his head.

"Fore!" Nobody took any notice. So the business man played his shot. The ball caught the pawnbroker full in the back, and he began to prance about and rave, finally claiming five pounds compensation for the pain caused and the possible damage done.

"Five pounds," he cried, "and I'll say no more about it."

"But I said 'Fore,'" pleaded the business man.

"Ach, well, make it four," replied the money-spinner, with a serpentine smile.

"What Oxford lacks in plumbing it makes up in atmosphere," was the remark by Mr. H. C. Paulson, captain of Yale University, which created merriment at a British Sportsmen's Club luncheon to the Harvard and Yale Universities' athletic team in London.

Mr. Paulson quoted the remark as coming from one of his colleagues in the team, but he said that the Americans had a great time at Oxford, and they looked forward to a visit to Cambridge.

Lord Lampwick: "Now in my college days I belonged to the Order of the Garter."

Sorority Sophie: "How very interesting! Which chapter-Boston or Paris?"

Mr. Bernard Shaw says there is no such thing as correct English speech. I believe that is the first thing that strikes a Scotsman on coming South.

Another eclipse story, this time from Bolton. There, a headmaster's announcement that eye-screens would be provided was greeted with deafening cheers.

On

## BETTER CONDITIONS AT FOOCHOW.

PEACE AND ORDER BEING MAINTAINED.

GOOD FOREIGN TRADE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Foochow, Aug. 7. For quite a long time now there has been nothing of great interest to report from this centre. The permanent Government took office early in July, and appears to be gradually getting power into its hands. At least two of the departmental heads, the Commissioner for Education and for construction, are either Christians or very well intentioned towards Christian institutions. The former has made it known that he has orders from Nanking to do all in his power to protect Christian schools and prevent them from being molested by such agitations as took place last term. He hopes that all schools, whether registered with the Government or not, will open as usual in the autumn term.

## Tea Trade Good.

Foreign merchants still seem to be kept busy, and I am informed that the tea trade is at least as good as it was last year. Banditry does not seem to be quite so prevalent, and communication with up-country districts is now uninterrupted. Quite a large number of American missionaries are remaining in their stations during the summer, and a few British missionaries have been able to return up-country. It is generally hoped that in the autumn things will be approximately normal, and lives and property will be relatively secure.

## Happy Kuliang.

Kuliang is not quite as lively as usual, but nearly sixty cottages are occupied by about 170 foreign and Chinese summer residents, that is, rather more than half the usual number in former years. The usual activities are being engaged in: the tennis courts are almost as crowded as ever, and a tournament is now in full swing, while the annual match against the Foochow Recreation Club is fixed for the 13th inst; the bathing pool has its patrons as usual; picnics to various points of interest take place every day; evening gatherings take place at the Club to enjoy concerts and readings, &c.; the Cainta Committee has enlisted the help of a number of ladies and gentlemen for a performance to take place shortly; and there are also the customary group meetings for study and consultation on all kinds of subjects, varying from Butterflies to the Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In short, despite reduced numbers, those who are here are determined to keep things going as best they can, and those who were deterred from coming to Kuliang by rumours of labour or other trouble are the objects of universal commiseration.

Those interested in Education are looking forward to a visit from Mr. Huang Wang, the Commissioners for Education, who has promised to speak at the meeting of the Educational Conference at Kuliang on the 23rd inst.

## IN THE WEE SMA' HOURS.

## A WEST POINT INCIDENT.

Arising from an early morning incident in which a fashionably-dressed Chinese woman was stopped by a constable while driving a motor car in the restaurant quarter at West Point, and questioned as to her capability as a driver, the owner of the car, No. 1,000, Yip Ping Kuen, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with allowing the woman to drive his car, knowing that she had no license. The woman, Mrs. Yee-han, who stated that she came from Canton, was also charged with driving without a license.

Both defendants pleaded guilty.

The police evidence was to the effect that the car was stopped at Hill Road at 4 o'clock this morning. The woman was then driving the car while the owner and his chauffeur were occupying other seats.

His Worship held that the chauffeur was not to be blamed for having been inactive in an affair which was then under the direction of his employer who was with him.

The woman stated that she had a driver's license at Canton, but did not have it when she came here.

Both defendants were fined \$10 each.

## CANTON FROM DAY TO DAY.

## OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE BANNED.

## ANOTHER PARTY SPLIT.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

## SACCO-VANZETTI.

## LAST EFFORTS FOR REPRIEVE.

## POSTPONEMENT OBTAINED.

New York, Aug. 10.

The police state that yesterday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in New York passed off more peacefully than had been expected.

The most serious trouble occurred at a meeting of 5,000 people in Union Square, which was broken up by the police after a half-hour running fight.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## Heavy Insurance.

Boston, Aug. 10. It is estimated that \$100,000, 000 explosion, strike, and riot insurance was underwritten yesterday, covering property in Boston in connexion with the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation fears.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## Judge Scorns Guards.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 10. To the astonishment of armed policemen guarding his house, Judge Thayer, who originally tried Sacco and Vanzetti and has now refused to revoke the sentence, calmly left his home last night and went for a stroll with a pet bulldog.

The police all day long had followed Judge Thayer wherever he went, and when earlier in the evening he motored out with his wife he was escorted by police motor-cyclists.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## Sacco Indifferent.

Boston, Aug. 10. Sacco refused to sign a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* which was submitted to him in prison today by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee attorney.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## Swedish Sympathy.

Stockholm, Aug. 10. The Swedish Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee has urgently appealed to all organised workers in Sweden to strike immediately for at least a day, if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, and also boycott all American firms, ships, and goods for a week.

The committee has telegraphed urging the similar committees in Paris, Oslo and Berlin to do the same.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## The Condemned Men.

Boston, Aug. 10. The three weeks' hunger strike is plainly telling on Sacco, who stares dully at the ceiling of his narrow cell. The warders are of the opinion that a premature death from starvation is his only hope of "cheating the chair."

Vanzetti, whose fast has not been so rigid, paces his cell feverishly. His only interest recently has been correspondence, especially welcome letters from Italy. Like Sacco, he has abandoned hope. "I die for anarchy" has been the burden of his missives to friends and relatives.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## In Holland Too.

The Hague, Aug. 10. Threatening letters in connexion with the Sacco-Vanzetti case have been received by the American Minister and also the police. The latter are guarding the American Legation and the Minister's residence.—*Reuter's American Service*.

## Prison Well Guarded.

Boston, Aug. 10. Great searchlights and a battery of machine-guns are mounted outside the prison walls in the event of sympathisers who are holding "death" watches" attempting a rescue of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A triple line of guards patrols the walls of the penitentiary, and other officers guard the adjacent streets and approaches to the bridge. The whole region is packed with guards and police-men.

## An Outburst.

"They have crucified me for seven years, and I have nothing more to do with them," angrily exclaimed Sacco when he refused to sign the petition for *habeas corpus*.

On the contrary, Vanzetti seemed pleased, and signed readily.

## May Get Reprieve.

The possibility of a postponement of the executions is indicated in an announcement by Judge Sanderson, of the State Supreme Court, that he will give his decision to-morrow on a motion by defence counsel asking him to permit a bill of exception from his refusal to grant writs of error and *habeas corpus*, to be submitted to the full bench of the Supreme Court.—*Reuter's American Service*.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## CANTON DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

## BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DELIBERATE.

## POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 10.

Communists are again blamed for the explosion of dynamite powder near the No. 1 Cartridge Factory, when two persons were killed.

One version says that Communists laid explosives in the factory, and set them off in order to dispose of certain leaders among the workers.

From other information gathered, it appears that several coolies were ordered to convey large boxes of explosives from the Cartridge Factory to another military depot. Apparently on account of the rain, the coolies unloaded their burden on the ground just outside some barracks. The boxes touched the ground with a thud, whereby the contents exploded.

One of the barracks immediately caught fire, and a soldier was burnt to death. Two were seriously wounded. The others escaped. Several of the machine-guns inside the barracks were destroyed by the fire.

The police have a suspicion that this was no accident, but a plot to wipe out the barracks and the soldiers as well. Gendarmes have been ordered to patrol the streets, to preserve order as well as see that other soldiers and officers are not influenced by the Communists, who are showing much activity in the city.

## PRESIDENT BOATS.

## LATEST DOLLAR LINE NEWS.

The s.s. Pres. Jackson of the American Mail Line will sail from Manila on Friday, August 12, 1927, at 5 p.m. and will arrive in Hongkong on Sunday, August 14th, 1927, at 8 a.m. This steamer will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu at 10 p.m. Monday, August 15th, 1927.

The Round-the-World Dollar Steamship Line Pres. Adams will sail from Shanghai on Friday night and will arrive in Hongkong on Monday morning, at 8 a.m. She will continue her voyage round-the-world on Tuesday morning, at 8 a.m. making the ports of call at Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Port of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe and Shanghai before returning to Hongkong.

The Round-the-World Dollar Steamship Line Pres. Taff from Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai will arrive in Hongkong on Monday, August 16th, 1927. She is scheduled to sail for Manila on Tuesday, August 16th, 1927 at 6 p.m.

## GOVERNMENT MAKING ENQUIRIES.

The vernacular press states that the Government has sent investigators to the Orient Tobacco factory, the Wah Keung and Shiu Hing textile factories, and the Kwong Man Lung firecrackers factory in Kowloon, and the premises of the Commercial Press and that of a rope manufacturer in Kennedy Town, to make enquiries as to the number of Chinese workers in those factories, this year, compared with last year, and the wages of the workers.

The report states that the investigation includes an enquiry into the living conditions of the workers and the rent of their lodgings, and in a few days' time will be extended to the conditions of the labour unions in Kowloon and Hongkong, as well as the earning capacity and standard of living of their members.

## NEW ARRIVAL.

## FIRST APPEARANCE OF OLD SHIP.

One of the entries this morning was of interest, in that, although she is an old ship, she is making her first appearance in Hongkong. This is the s.s. Baron Inchape, arriving from Samarang with 9,800 sugar for local discharge.

The Baron Inchape was built in 1917 by the Ayrshire Dockyard Company for Messrs. Hogarth and Company and engined by Kincaid and Company of Greenock to 400 N.H.P. She is single screwed, her dimensions being length, 425 feet, beam 56.2 feet and moulded depth 33.3 feet, with a gross tonnage of 7,006 and net tonnage 5,201, registered at Ardrosson. Her draft on entering was 25 feet 8 inches on an even keel.

The master of the new arrival is Captain S. Will, with a crew of 16 Europeans and 50 Asiatics. The local consignees are the J.C.J. Line.

When Andrew McEwan, William Connally, and John Blane appeared at Stirling Sheriff Court on June 30 charged with theft by house-breaking, the Fiscal stated that they stole an iron safe and also a barrow to carry it to a field from a coal merchant's office. But the irony about the safe was that it contained nothing and was unlocked. The sheriff, in putting McEwan on probation for six months and sentencing Connally and Blane to 21 days' and 30 days' imprisonment, respectively, said he hoped they would realise what tools they had made of themselves.

"It was that fatal and pernicious barb,

"Build in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark."

6. What is the capital of Madagascar?

7. Who was the youngest member ever elected to the French Academy of Arts?

8. What is "calamander"?

9. What is a "rectate"?

10. Name the "Seven Champions of Christendom."

11. Where was Wordsworth born?

12. What is a "harem" region?

13. What famous French author used to work in a padded room?

14. Who was Mrs. Jarley?

15. What was O. Henry's real name?

## INTERVIEW WITH MR. H. O. TONG.

## HANKOW PURGED OF "RED" ELEMENTS.

WHY M. BORODIN LEFT.

That the Wuhan Government has completely renounced Bolshevism and has gone to the extent of doing without the services of its former Soviet and Communistic collaborators was averred by Mr. H. O. Tong, Chinese Director of the No. 3 Special Administration Area (formerly the British Concession) at Hankow, who was to-day interviewed by a *Telegraph* representative.

Mr. Tong stated that M. Borodin was not expelled from Hankow; rather it was that the former Soviet envoy received a cordial invitation to take a holiday at home for the time being. He was not being held by Feng Yu-hsiang, who had given a strong promise of protection, but was now most likely in Shansi, on his way back to Moscow, via Manchuria and Mongolia. He had with him moreover, Percy Chen, the son of Mr. Eugene Chen, who was also going to Russia.

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—to be considerate—to protect her—make her proud of him—and happy. How much greater is the incentive his loving wife now is a devoted mother!

Guard those nearest and dearest to you. Protect your home. There is one sure way to secure its preservation. *Buy all the Life Insurance you can afford.* Then, no matter what changing conditions the after years bring, ready assistance will always be available to you and yours.

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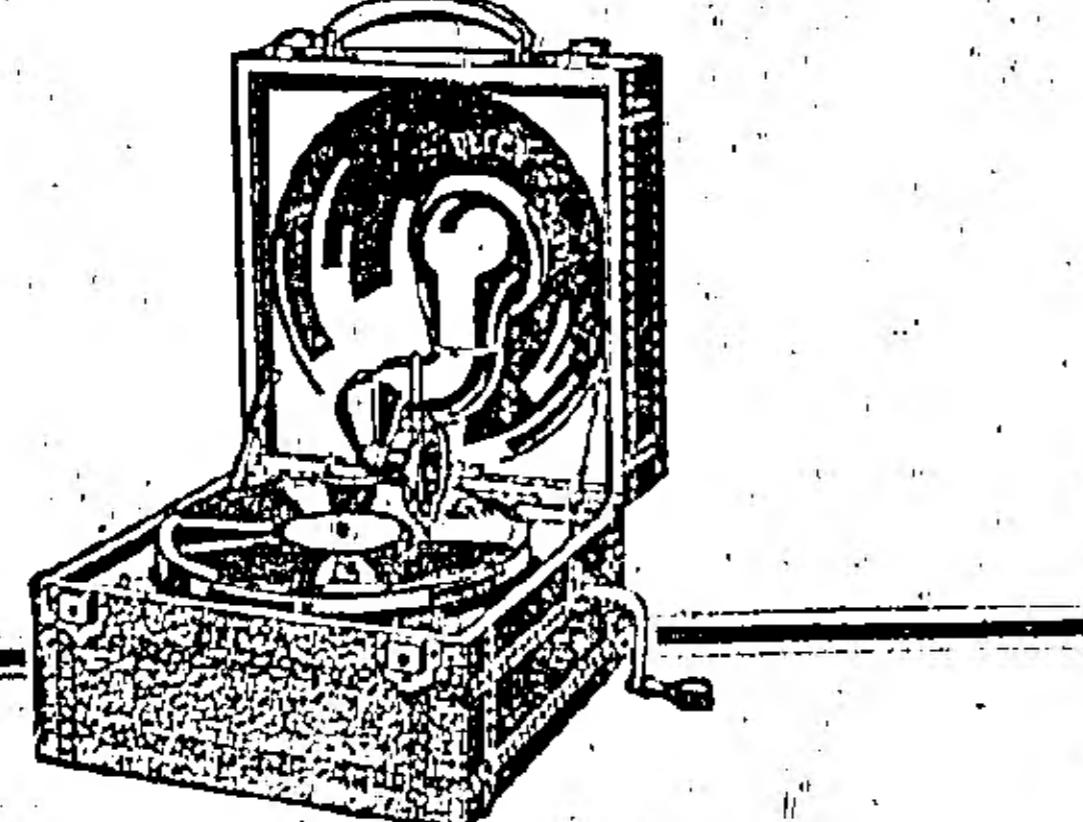
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## THE TRAGEDY OF WU PEI-FU.

### SOLD AND BETRAYED MANY TIMES.

#### NOW IN BAD COMPANY.

Wu Pei-fu ought by now to be China's greatest living authority on official treachery, says the *N. C. Daily News*. Many war lords have been betrayed into temporary defeat and eclipse, but no single one has descended from such high estate to such pitifully low degree as Wu Pei-fu; and very few have been less deserving of so hard a fate. Three years ago Wu Pei-fu, still undefeated, was assembling an enormous army under his single command and seemed within a few strokes of reuniting China by force of arms. Feng Yu-hsing betrayed him, and he went into temporary retreat at Yochow and emerged 18 months ago, as a returning Napoleon, to assemble another good sized force, to assume control of half a dozen provinces, and to ally himself with Fengtien against Feng Yu-hsing whom he helped to defeat. Eleven months ago he was betrayed and sold at Hankow and his realm dwindled to Honan and a few districts in adjacent provinces. Then he was betrayed again by the everfaithless and useless Chin Yun-ao, then again and again by other subordinates, until he was forced to retire into the inaccessible districts of Sung-shan and Nanyang to reshape what army was left to him. Three months ago he still had 50,000 men and was a distinct menace to Red communications on the Kien-Han line. A few weeks ago he seemed to have nothing left but the 10,000 very reckless fighters under Yu Hsueh-chung and to have made up his mind that he was no longer safe even in the hills that have been an impregnable base for guerrilla fighters for 3,000 years and that he would have to strike southwest through Huipu and join Yang Sen.

#### Joins Yang Sen.

And now the report comes in that he has arrived at Wanhsien without men or money, joining the upper river outlaw without men or money. With all his faults Wu Pei-fu still has, even among his political enemies, more genuine admirers than any Chinese military leader. He has never given either Chinese or foreigners the slightest reason to doubt his courage or his honesty. He will therefore enjoy much unsolicited sympathy in his present adversity, but we cannot help feeling that his reported association with Yang Sen is not going to be marked up to his credit in the mind of the average foreigner. The Chinese are not so critical of evil associations as we are. If "A," an honest man of high principles, and "B," a rogue with the blackest reputation, both happen to be enemies of "C," though for very different reasons, "A" seems to forfeit no standing in the Chinese political world if he accepts "B" as an ally in his war upon "C," even though he must know that "B's" tactics and his eventual abuse of their joint victory are going to be thoroughly disgraceful.

Marshal Wu's Chinese friends will therefore be somewhat surprised to know that his foreign friends probably regret fully as much his flight to Yang Sen's camp as they do his political collapse, and would much rather have seen him emerge from the Nanyang mountains with a handful of men and perish in an attempt to reproduce his spectacular achievements of earlier days.

## THE NORTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

### OCKENDEN'S REMARKABLE ROUND.

London Aug. 10.

The golfer Ockenden, with 68, broke the record of the Blackpool course by two strokes.

He led the field at the end of the first 18 holes, in the 72-hole stroke play for the Northern Professional Championship. Other returns were:

Charles Whitcombe ..... 69

P. Rodgers (St. Annes) ..... 69

Compston ..... 74

Ray ..... 74

Duncan ..... 76

Havers ..... 76

McIlhorn (U.S.A.) ..... 76

Nabholz (U.S.A.) ..... 78

—Reuter.

An official political Labour Party for India, with its own Labour candidates at the "Council elections and its own political propaganda, has been formed in Madras at the instance of the president of the Indian National Congress, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar.

## SACCO-VANZETTI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

### London Precautions.

London, Aug. 10. In connexion with the Sacco and Vanzetti executions, and merely as a precautionary measure, the British police authorities have posted guards at the United States Embassy and Consulate in London.—British Wireless.

### British Demonstrators Dispersed.

London, Aug. 10. After a Communist meeting in Hyde Park held as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, thousands of people went in procession to the American Embassy, in Grosvenor Gardens.

They found their way barred by foot and mounted police, the latter repeatedly charging and thus dispersing the crowd, many of whom fled before the horses.—Reuter.

### No Hope Held Forth.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 10. Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, after an hour's conference with Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, at the latter's house, told journalists who awaited him on the lawn, that no human power at the present time could stop the men from going to the electric chair after midnight. Counsel then returned to the State House.—Reuter's American Service.

### Respite Granted.

New York, Aug. 10. It is announced that Sacco and Vanzetti have been granted a respite.—Reuter's American Service.

### Later.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been given a respite until August 22.—Reuter's American Service.

### EARLIER CABLES.

#### Strike not Popular.

New York, Aug. 10. The twenty-four hour general strike as a Sacco-Vanzetti protest, is not as popular as the leaders predicted. The Labourites and the police respectively estimate the participants as 400,000 and 145,000.

A mass meeting arranged to be held in Union Square proved to be a very quiet affair owing to the rain and the presence of one thousand uniformed police. There were similar precautions at thirty radical halls, where the proceedings passed off without any outbreak of undue enthusiasm.—Reuter's American Service.

### A Tramp's Discovery.

Chicago, Aug. 10. A tramp heard a ticking sound in a dilapidated building adjoining the branch Post Office and informed the police, who discovered a dynamite timed bomb.—Reuter's American Service.

### Swedish Government Refuses.

Stockholm, Aug. 10. The Government has refused the request made by a Labour delegation to intervene with the United States Government to postpone the sentences. Reuter.

### A Respite.

Boston, Aug. 10.

Fifty pickets who were parading in front of the State house as a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested.—Reuter's American Service.

### Swedish Government Refuses.

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### Boston, Aug. 10.

A new respite is indicated by Governor Fuller's announcement that he is considering the defence plea for a stay of execution. The Executive Council will sit on August 10, instead of August 11, as it must give advice on a respite if the Governor consents.—Reuter's American Service.

### The London Embassy.

London, Aug. 10.

Both approaches to the American Embassy in London are held by armed and uniformed police. The only occupant of the Embassy is an English caretaker. All the officials are on furlough.—Reuter.

### More Terrorism.

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Six people were injured and two houses demolished while scores of others were unroofed by an explosion of dynamite in the mining town of Pitcher, Oklahoma. The crime is attributed to sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter's American Service.

### "Mob the Police."

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Led by a pretty bobbed haired school girl of sixteen a crowd of 4,000 Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, alternately roaring "Third International" and "mob the Police" marched towards the loop district but were dispersed after a clash with the police who resorted to tear gas bombs and revolvers. No sixty-four men and four women, including the leader, were arrested.

### Motor cars were smashed and windows broken.

In South America.

Asuncion, Aug. 10.

Traffic in the streets of the port is paralysed as a result of a Sacco

## A CHINESE BEAUTY SPOT.

### WHAT TOURISTS OUGHT TO VISIT.

### THE LACK OF TRANSPORT.

Shanghai, Aug. 4. Some day when peace and happiness once more reign in this distracted land, and its rulers have spent time and money in opening it up by means of railways and motor roads, how many interesting places there will be for tourists to visit. As things are, so many visitors spend a few hours in Shanghai, walk up the Nanjing Road, see the shops, and perhaps the Race Course, or even venture out and look at Jessfield Park, buy a few mementos and then make their way back to their ship. In the evening they write a few notes in their diary which later on will serve to recall to them the impression made upon their minds by the sight of the magnificent buildings along the Bund, the wonderful shops with, in some cases, their equally wonderful prices, the sensation of taking their first ride in a rickshaw, with its hair-braided escapes, and the firm belief that the only reason why the coolie did not deliver them to instant death was his sudden recollection that by so doing he would lose his fare.

### The Chusans to Haimen.

When eventually China, or even this part of it, is opened up to tourist traffic and Kuk Sin-sang organizes trips, I believe one of the popular ones will be through the Chusan Islands, down to Haimen, and then across country to

a little town called Singho.

About three miles away from Singho is a place in the hills named Songmenzidong.

You come to it by walking up a valley

amidst what appears to be thousands and thousands of graves,

all with their well shaped grave stones.

After walking about a mile you suddenly turn off to the right, make a rather steep ascent, and find yourself at the entrance of a temple.

Passing through a courtyard and under an archway you enter in a bell shaped room chamber which has been hollowed out of solid rock. The chamber had been converted into one for worship.

Facing the entrance some 50 or

60 small idols had been arranged in rows one above the other.

They were artistically painted and

beautifully clean. As far as I am

able to remember the room was

about 40 ft. across.

### Acoustics Extraordinary.

Speaking in an ordinary voice caused a tremendous echo. One of my Chinese friends suddenly let off a small cracker. It made as much noise as 50 rifles going off together within a foot or so of one's ear.

He then clapped his hands.

It reminded me of 3,000 or

4,000 people all clapping together at a football match.

The noise was so deafening that I

walked to the door.

Going outside we climbed a little

higher and found another chamber filled in the lower part

with water. My friend threw a small stone in. It made a splash

such as you would expect to hear

from half a ton of bricks being

dumped down. This chamber had

evidently been quarried out of the

rock just as had been the other.

We then

## TALO-FRENCH INCIDENTS.

ATION ORDERED OUT OF THEIR HOMES.

## GUN PRACTICE.

Paris, July 5. When the Castle Peak murder case was continued before the acting Chief Justice yesterday afternoon after the tillin adjournment the mu tai witness was re-called for cross-examination by Mr. Jenkins.

She said Sun Koo never had her hair undone except when she washed it and she had not washed it for a long time. She re-called seeing the body when it was dug up and said that at that time she noticed the hair was loose and undone.

A brother of the dead man spoke of conversations he had with the prisoner. Prisoner told him he said, that he had found a pawn ticket in the house bearing the name of Tsoi Hing and expressed the belief that she had run off with him. He also told witness that Sun Koo had tried to poison him (prisoner) with arsenic.

When witness suggested that he should make a report to the Police, prisoner, replied it would cost money. Witness then suggested that he should offer a reward and make enquiries, but the prisoner pointed out it would disgrace him to be under French jurisdiction and should not lose any of the rights they had hitherto enjoyed.

According to an official report by the Mayor of Lanslebourg Prefect of the Savoy Department the Italian authorities have violated the treaty with the last few days.

## ITALIAN GUN PRACTICE.

June 27, seven batteries of mountain artillery began exercises on the Mont Cenis in the districts of Harrois and Revers without giving warning to the inhabitants.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of July 1, an Italian officer, accompanied by several soldiers, presented at each house and ordered immediate evacuation of all men, babies in their cradles and domestic animals.

At the time of the men were at that way at their work, and the pointed out to the officer it would be difficult for them to carry his orders. But he ed them, and declared that the force would be used in case of disobedience.

farm work had, therefore, to be abandoned; the animals could be fed, and the cows and pigs turned loose and driven off by the soldiers.

IT IN THE COLD FOR HOURS.

At an altitude of more than 10,000 ft. the weather was cold; rain now were falling at intervals, the women and children, most the latter being infants in arms, sent out to the shelterless hills.

The cattle, wandering where liked, did considerable damage to the crops.

After remaining out for five days, cold and hungry, the people allowed to collect their animals when they could and return to their houses.

The following day the same thing happened again, only an hour later.

The Mayor of Lanslebourg paid to the Italian military and authorities, but no notice was taken of his action.

These "incidents," says the Mayor of Lanslebourg, "have aroused much anger among the peasants along the frontier." And he adds this evening expresses the that "regrettable happenings" occur as a consequence.

## TYphoon Loss.

## RELATED REPORT OF OVERTURNED JUNK.

Wok Ying, the master-owner of a large junk of Kong Hoo, yesterday reported the loss of his vessel during the blow of July 25, there being no damages.

The man states that he left Hong Kong for Heung Shun with a cargo of 66 tons of coal on July 23. Whilst proceeding through the Tam Chau channel at 6 a.m. on July 25, the junk was encountered and battered with the unexpected blow for 30 minutes, the junk was eventually overturned in a more than usually fierce gust.

The master and crew of eight were drawn into the water, but speedy assistance was rendered by farmers on the bank of the river and all were saved. The value of the junk, which totally lost, is estimated at \$1,700, while other property also lost, is assessed at \$500.

## OBITUARY.

## THE KING OF THE STATE OF CAMBODIA.

Phnompenh, Aug. 10. The death is reported of Sisowath, King of Cambodia—Hassan, King of Cambodia. Sisowath, King of Cambodia, succeeded his brother, Norodom, in 1904. He was a man of a very democratic disposition, and highly loved and respected by the people over whom he ruled.

## MURDER TRIAL.

## YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S EVIDENCE.

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She said Sun Koo never had her hair undone except when she washed it and she had not washed it for a long time. She re-called seeing the body when it was dug up and said that at that time she noticed the hair was loose and undone.

A brother of the dead man spoke of conversations he had with the prisoner. Prisoner told him he said, that he had found a pawn ticket in the house bearing the name of Tsoi Hing and expressed the belief that she had run off with him. He also told witness that Sun Koo had tried to poison him (prisoner) with arsenic.

When witness suggested that he should make a report to the Police, prisoner, replied it would cost money. Witness then suggested that he should offer a reward and make enquiries, but the prisoner pointed out it would disgrace him to be under French jurisdiction and should not lose any of the rights they had hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. Jenkins:—I put it to you that the prisoner never informed you of any attempt upon his life, by his wife, by administering arsenic. He had told me that.

Acting Sub-Inspector Rozesky spoke of being present when the body was dug up on the hillside. In reply to Mr. Jenkins witness stated that with the exception that the body was in a crouching position was covered by ordinary clothes, and that there were ropes round the neck and abdomen, there was nothing unusual about the body.

Mr. Jenkins:—Was the woman's hair done up in a bun?—Yes.

Mr. Fitzroy:—Are you quite sure you noticed her hair?—Yes.

His Lordship pointed out to witness that the mu tai had said the woman's hair was undone and was a pedestal. It was mad. I adored her. For a smile from her I would have shed my blood.

Light at a Christmas Party.

His suspicions awoke at a Christmas Eve supper party.

At midnight the host asked all the married men to give their wives the first kiss and greetings of the season. For a second the lights went out; when they were switched on Mine, Conquy's hand was grasping that of a man named Bacher in a way which "left no doubt" in the husband's mind. She denied that Bacher was her lover, but later she said, "I love him and am loved. I do not love him."

Sub-Inspector Rozesky replied, after thinking, that he would not be prepared to say that that was untrue.

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., China, Ltd.

Maximum Light, Strength and Durability are combined in

HOPE'S

Tested Steel Windows.  
For all purposes.

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Japanese Shoe Expert.  
TORTOISE SHELL BOXES  
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Hongkong Hotel Building,  
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MASSAGE HALL  
MRS. S. UZUNOYE  
Expert Masseuse  
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IT'S QUALITY  
THAT COUNTS

MRS. MOTONO  
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MASSAGE  
No. 31B, Top Floor, Wyndham St.  
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MRS. SEKAI  
MASSAGE  
2nd Floor  
2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

PACKING  
We carry out every description  
of packing goods for  
overseas transport. Terms  
reasonable.  
KIMOTO & CO.  
42, Wellington Street.  
Tels. C.608 and 8237.

## OBITUARY.

### FORMER CHINA COAST SKIPPER.

Telegraphic advice has been received of the death at Epping, near London, of Captain William McIntosh, one of the best-known and most popular shipmasters on the China Coast. He retired from China in the early summer of last year, after being in the service of the China Navigation Company for 30 years.

Captain McIntosh was in command of the China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow when that vessel was pirated a few hours out of Weihaiwei on December 23, 1925, and his death is believed to be a direct aftermath of the wounds he received on the occasion of the piracy. It will be remembered that the Tungchow, which was on a voyage from Shanghai to Tientsin at the time the pirates attacked her, was taken to Bias Bay. Captain McIntosh was removed to hospital at Hongkong, but despite the best surgical attention it became necessary to amputate his left leg, and he never wholly recovered from the operation.

He came to Shanghai in 1895 in the service of the China Navigation Co., and was appointed to his first command in 1902. Since then till the time of the Tungchow piracy he had been in charge of various vessels of the company's fleet. He had been on the Tientsin run for many years, and was very popular among the travelling public, with whom he had a reputation for unfailing courtesy and efficiency. Before he took over the Tungchow, he had command of the Fengtien, another of the Tientsin boats and one which, like the Tungchow, has been on the run for many years.

He was in command of the str. Yingchow some years ago when that vessel broke her propeller shaft between Amoy and Manila, and it was owing to his fine seamanship that his ship was manoeuvred into a position where she could be picked up. He is stated to have been in command of a troopship during the war.

Captain McIntosh came of a seafaring family, his father having been chief engineer of the Douglas str. Namao when that ill-fated ship was pirated, in one of the bloodiest affairs of modern times, south of Hongkong in 1891. His grandfather is also believed to have been a seafaring man, and to have come to China in the early 'fifties or 'forties. Captain McIntosh himself was born in Glasgow in 1869. It is not known whether he has any near relatives living.

When he retired from service of the China Navigation Co. last year he was dealt with most generously by the company in whose service he had received the disability which ultimately was to lead to his death.

## CHINESE BONDS.

### REGISTRATION CALLED FOR BY NANKING.

The Nationalist Government of Nanking has issued a proclamation calling upon holders of Chinese bonds to register these for their protection. Although no registration fee is mentioned it is commonly understood that a fee of 10 per cent. will be charged, and, further, in the event of failure to register within a specified time the bonds will be declared invalid.

When this proclamation became generally known bonds dropped four points. Chinese holders do not know what to do, failure to register may mean loss of the entire investment, while registration does not necessarily mean that the bonds will be any safer or free from such additional registration fees as the next Government may enforce.

The loans concerned are:

1. Fifth year loan.
2. Seventh year loan (long term).
3. Six per cent. consolidated loan.
4. Seven per cent. consolidated loan.
5. Monetary reform loan.
6. Eleventh year loan.
7. Fourteenth year loan.

Registration must be effected at the National Bond Recording Bureau between August 1 and September 30, and upon registration a certificate will be issued.

After the expiration of two months, presumably after September 30, all unregistered bonds will be cancelled.

The compulsory registration of bearer bonds is extraordinary, compliance with the proclamation prevents them any longer being considered bearer, but failure may entail loss altogether.

This brilliant idea of registration can only be looked at as a means of raising money, and if this registration is to be strictly enforced it is difficult to imagine what will be the next step to bleed the country.

## CHOLERA.

### SHANGHAI DECLARED AN INFECTED PORT.

Tokyo, August 10.  
As the result of a cholera patient being found aboard a boat from Shanghai, the harbour authorities at Yokohama have declared Shanghai an infected port. Consequently all vessels arriving from there are subjected to quarantine inspection.—Reuters.

## SPOILING THE NEW FOREST.

### HOW THE NATIONAL PARK HAS SUFFERED.

#### A WONDERFUL HERITAGE.

It has been my recent experience, after having lived abroad for the best part of a year to enter England by way of Southampton, and to spend a few days in the New Forest, writes Mr. Archibald Marshall in a London paper. This is always to fall in love again with the beauty of one's own country, especially in the early summer, when the verdure of England is a miracle of refreshment, however fair the scenes from which one may have come.

The New Forest, lying within a few miles of one of the gateways into England, is perhaps the most characteristic of all the national preserves of beauty, with its sixty-four thousand acres of age-old trees, forest lawns, open heaths, winding roads, and all the ancient life that has gone on within its confines for a thousand years.

I have known the New Forest nearly all my life, and have lived in it, and it is with dismay that I have seen the destruction that is going on there now.

The felling of acres of hard-wood trees and the planting of seedling firs, which at the best can never provide the beauty of the glades of oak and beech and yew and holly that are the glory of the New Forest, and the interference with the ancient rights of the commoners are arousing acute local feeling.

#### Great National Park.

The spoiling of this great national park is not a purely local matter. It belongs to all of us, and is increasingly used as a playground by all sorts and conditions of people. It is not only the well-to-do motorist who can explore its beauties. It is within easy reach of the great populations of Southampton and Portsmouth and Bournemouth, and the charabanc, which is the poor man's motor, brings them within reach of all its beauties at all times of the year.

The first consideration ought to be the preservation of those beauties, and to use it as an opportunity for experiments in forestry should come a long way second.

As for making money out of it, very little money can be made, and that consideration ought not to come in at all.

The Forestry Commission has 300,000 acres of its own to deal with, in other parts of the kingdom. In the New Forest, which belongs to the Crown, it has the right to deal with only 16,000 acres out of the 64,000, and it is for this that the spoiling is going on.

It is serious enough from the point of view of beauty, which is all that I am concerned with. I

## RUBBER AND MINES.

### LATEST SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on Rubber & Mining shares:

Dividends.	10% Interim
Kuala Sidims	74% Final
New Scudai	(12 1/2% for the year)
Murai Tin	10% Final (20% for the year)
Quotations.	
Allenbys	\$ 2.75
Ayer Parans	10.75
Glencairns	2.65
Jerams	1.67
Jimahs	2.30
Lunas	3.20
Pajams	2.35
Malaka Pindas	2.27
Kedahs	4.05

saw in a place that had been cleared of nearly all its large trees a fine oak lying on the ground of which the rings showed it to be 250 years old. As it lay, it was worth perhaps \$2.

#### An Ancient Peasantry.

In another place, where the work of destruction is not yet finished, on one side of a lovely little hollow was the unspoilt forest, on the other side of the road were some acres covered with felled timber, and not a tree standing. It reminded me more than anything of the Argonne during the war, where on one side of a ridge you had the deep, shady woods, and on the other that devastating scene of bare ground and naked splintered trees which those who saw it will never forget.

The commoners of the New Forest are perhaps the most interesting survival of an ancient peasantry to be found in England to-day. A few of them are large landowners, but the great majority are small folk who have lived in the Forest for generations after their parents. They are dependent for their living on the rights that have come down to them through centuries. Their ponies and cows and pigs pasture in the forest, they cut their turf on the heaths, and enjoy many other rights which in other parts of England have disappeared. These rights are now being seriously interfered with, and no wonder they are up in arms about it.

Much has been written about the wholesale enclosure of common lands which so changed the face of rural England in the last century; and here is the interference going on again, in one of the last strongholds of the ancient happy life of the English peasant.

"Hands off the New Forest" would be a more reasonable cry than many of its sort, and it is one that ought to be supported by all lovers of English beauty and the old English country ways.

## LOVE AND LATIN ROMANCE.

### EXAMS. FAIL, BUT O WINS IN THE END.

#### GIRL STUDENT'S R

Paris, J. He was a medical student. She was a pretty nurse. They became engaged; but the young man's parents thought that the girl's dreams had not the social position, and they gave their consent to the marriage.

Instead of committing—as many do—the young man decided to work in order to overcome the resistance of his parents.

She decided to enter a chemistry, but in order to do so she had to obtain her B.A. She worked very hard at Latin and Greek with her sweater hoping to pass her examination this year, almost an impossible task.

A Douceur and a Trap. So the poor girl could not find a better way out of her difficulties than to go to the School of the Paris University and to give a good bribe to one of the employees to obtain in advance Latin and Greek papers.

A trap was laid for the girl. It was her lover who received the documents, and were eventually prosecuted. The court declared its competency in the matter of an examination. But a severe council of the university took action on its own, and excluded the man for two years while his fiancée was excluded from the B.A. examination.

The desperate fiancée appealed yesterday to the Superior Court of Public Instruction—after a touching appeal for understanding—and the court decided to reduce the young man's punishment to two years' exclusion.

It is understood that the man's parents have decided to withdraw their ban on the girl, so that the poor girl will be able to prepare for her B.A. examination.

**DENOMINALISATION**

**AN APPEAL FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.**  
Lausanne, Aug. 11. According to indications of the Ecclesiastical Conference of faith and order meeting here, a very strong appeal for uniting up to the present come from China, Japan and where the National Churches are against European and American denominationalism.

## ORIGINALITY!



## STAR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.

THE NEW  
OUR CABARET

CHARLES CHAMIER'S

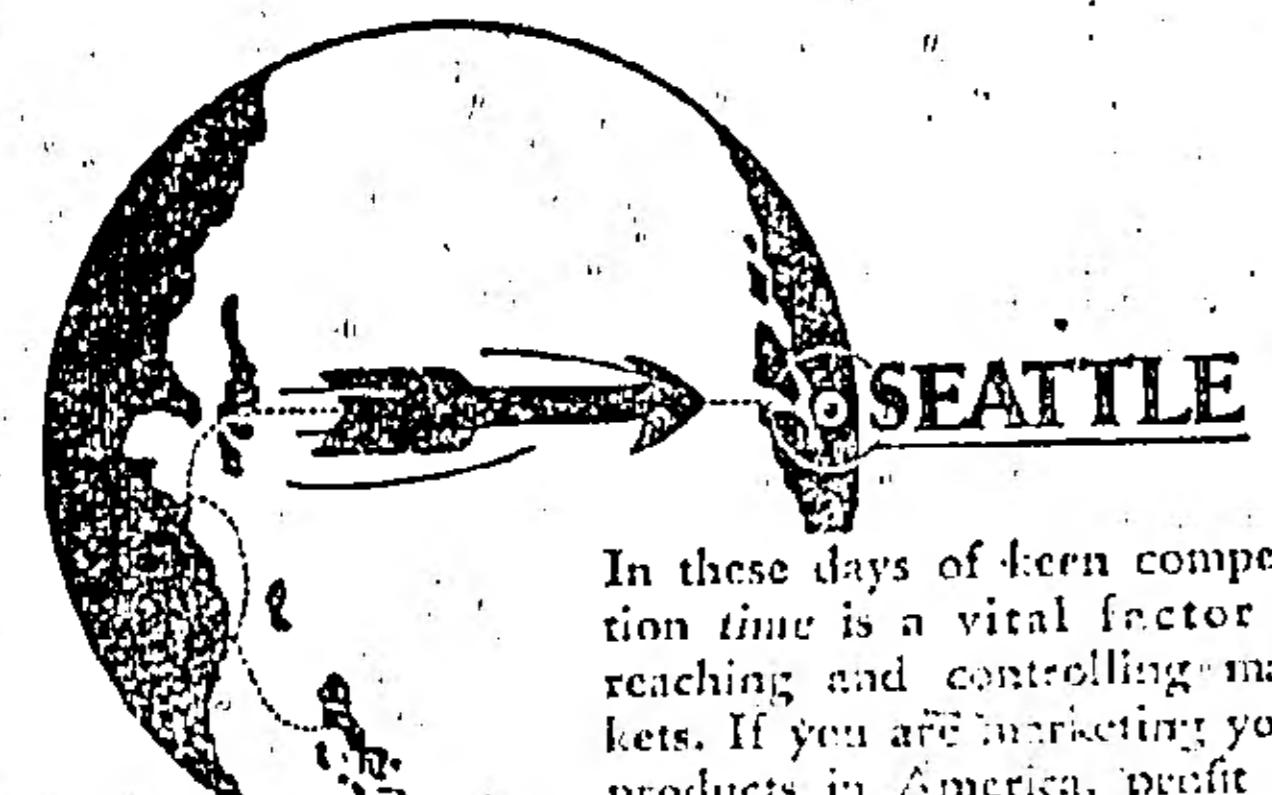
Revue Company of Ten London Artistes

in

## "OUR CABARET"

Booking at Moutrie's and the Star Theatre  
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.Special prices to Back Stalls for Servicemen  
in Uniform Saturday and Sunday excepted.

Complete change of programme to-morrow night.

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In these days of keen competition time is a vital factor in reaching and controlling markets. If you are marketing your products in America, profit by the advantage which the Seattle short route affords!

This route, two days shorter than any other, affords you the quickest approach to your American markets. It effects a considerable saving in your "in transit" time and furthermore a proportionate saving in your insurance and interest costs.

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Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT  
for full details

The PORT of SEATTLE  
GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

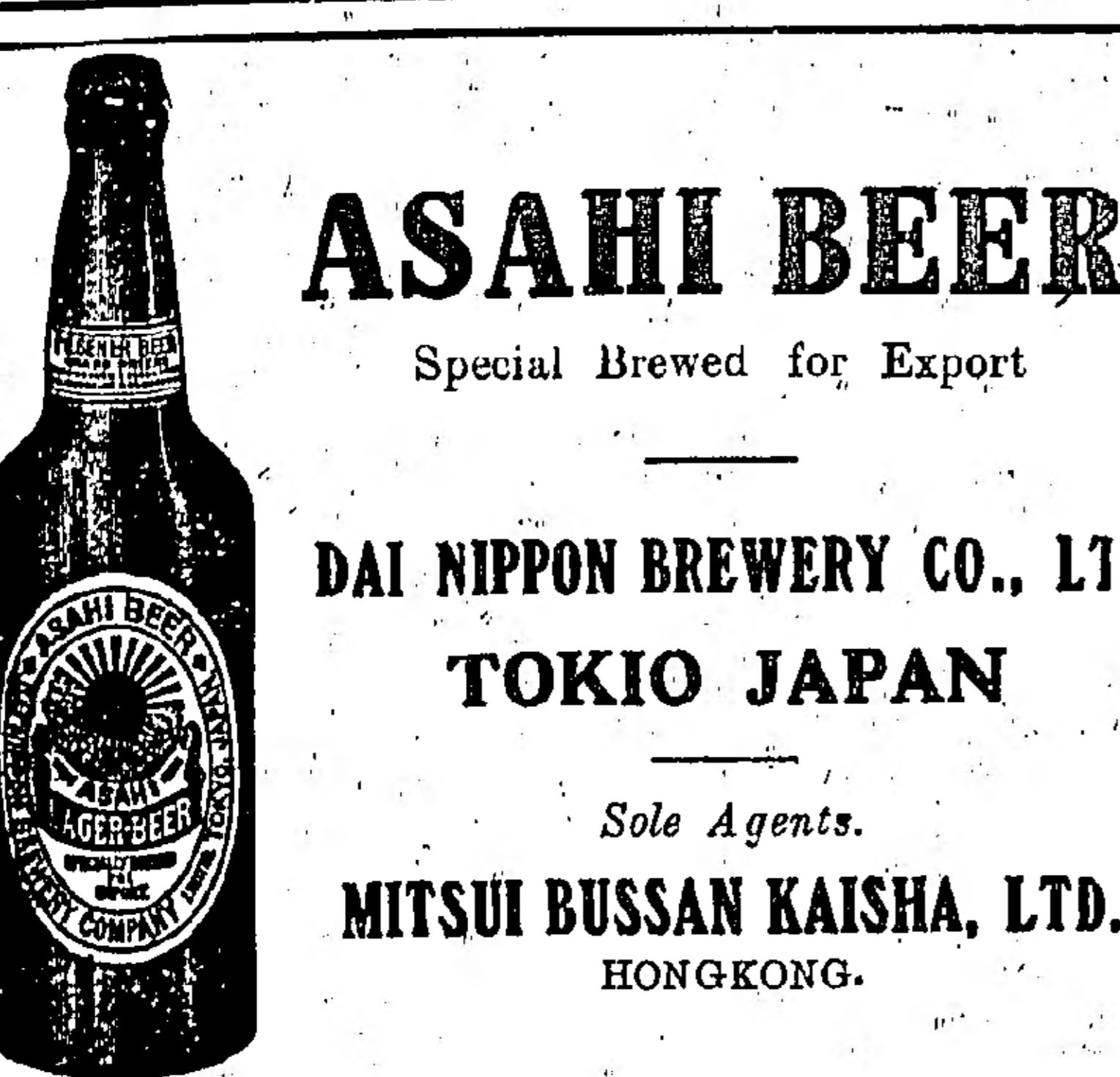
## ELECTRO-PLATING.

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the Electro-deposition of Metals in Hongkong, places us in a position to offer reliable and efficient service for the plating of articles in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Artistic finishes in Bronze, Antique Copper, and Oxydized Silver.

Polished and Lacquered Brassware.

William C. Jack & Co., Ltd.  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,  
Hongkong



## ASAHI BEER

Special Brewed for Export

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.  
TOKIO JAPAN

Sole Agents.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.  
HONGKONG

Mr. Tom Mann, who recently caused indignation by his inflammatory speeches while visiting China, with French, American, and other Communists as an "International Workers' Delegation," is to take the chair, as president, at the fourth annual conference of the National Minority Movement in Battersea Town Hall, S.W., on August 27 and 28.

SLIGHTLY BETTER IN  
INTERIOR.AN INTERESTING REPORT  
FROM KIUKIANG.

## MISSIONARIES CARRY ON.

Kiangsi, Aug. 1. Kiukiang has been very hot, with few foreigners passing through, and fewer still resident. Troops in large numbers have arrived and rumours of coming battle fill the air.

Kuling has about 100 foreigners, mostly Germans and Russians. The Chinese appear to have taken it over but whether this is temporary or permanent remains to be seen.

There is something mysterious about it all. China is a strange land now. The summer resorts are cool, quiet, yet semi-deserted, and their usual occupants crowd Shanghai.

News from the interior is varied. There are still over a dozen centres scattered over the Province where foreign missionaries, women, as well as men, live on. Conditions seem slightly better in most of these centres than they were three months ago. In one centre the Mission Boys' School dispersed for the summer and the local official insisted on moving his family into the vacant building.

A delegation of Chinese Christian leaders from the National Christian Council has been visiting some of the stations holding meetings with the local Christians and cheering them.

## Mission Property Occupied.

In one of the evacuated mission stations the foreigner's house has been occupied by the local Nationalist Party and used as a night school. In the same district the Chinese evangelist reports visiting the country villages and markets and having good sales of scripture portions, and finding the people friendly.

In South Kiangsi troops have come over from Kwangtung who seem anti-Red, and the result has been less anti-Christian activity. Mission work there goes on, in cities and country, much the same as usual.

In still another section the scattered Chinese Christians plan to hold their autumn conference as usual. They invite the foreign workers (now in Shanghai) to return and attend. In another district some Union has sealed up the church and the Chinese Christians meet in a Christian's home in a village nearby. Disbanded soldiers make travel dangerous in another part.

## Worship Resumed.

In another centre, the Chinese Christians were forbidden to gather for worship, threatened, and persecuted, and there were no regular meetings for some months. Recently, however, they have resumed worship together and are left in peace.

There has been a little fighting in N. E. Kiangsi, with much resultant fear. Some spies were shot. It is not clear who the victors were though it seems probable they were pro-Chiang Kai-shek troops.

## PAINTING SIANFU RED.

SITE OF OLD IMPERIAL  
PALACE.

The news from Shensi is very limited these days, says a correspondent. Owing to the strict censorship, it is considered too perilous for anyone to write much of the state of affairs in that province.

It is, however, known that since the coming of the People's Army many changes have taken place. In Sianfu, the great "Bell Tower" which stands in the centre of the city, has been painted red. The "Yellow City" - the site of the old imperial palace, but now the residence of the military governor - has had change of name, and is now known as the "Red City."

For some time anti-British and anti-Christian feeling has run high, but recently, due to a telegram received from Marshal Feng, edicts have been published demanding that foreign life and property be protected, and lecturers were to be seen on the streets explaining this to the people. Later news unfortunately tells us that in spite of further telegrams from General Feng, the students have formed an anti-Christian alliance and are eagerly attacking the churches.

Business is practically at a standstill. The silver currency has been withdrawn and new notes issued, and I am told it is a capital offence for anyone to use hard cash. In any such a transaction both parties are liable to be shot without mercy. The notes are reported to be worth about 30 cents.

On the Sian plain crops gave good promise, but unfortunately before harvest they suffered injury, and the yield of wheat was very disappointing.

## PEACE WANTED.

SUGGESTION FOR A  
PARLEY.

## THE HANDICAPS OF PEKING.

A British merchant writes to the *Far Eastern Times* (Peking) of July 23:

Looking back on the various small wars, revolutions, etc., that have taken place in China since the Revolution in 1911 one cannot help feeling that the country has never been so urgently in need of peace as it is at the moment. Although foreigners are suffering irreparable losses in trade such losses are insignificant compared to those of the Chinese. Probably in the history of China there has never been such poverty amongst the Chinese. The cost of living has troubled since 1911 and business may be said to be at a complete standstill in practically every commercial centre in China.

Two significant results have shown themselves since this condition commenced, the most important of which has been the number of failures in Chinese financial and commercial circles, and, secondly, the amazing dislocation of railways and other communications.

The outcry against increased taxes may or may not be justified but certainly little notice would have been taken of them if the railways had been allowed to operate and trade continues. As it is, trade has been crippled and at the same time taxes have been imposed which cannot possibly be paid by the merchant or trader who is running his business at a loss even without such taxes. The man in the street cannot help wondering if those in authority really know the true position. Are the authorities told the truth? If they are, then, it is surprising that greater efforts towards peace are not being made.

From what one can gather the meetings that are taking place at present in the Capital cannot possibly result in anything like peace proposals.

## The Wrong Atmosphere.

In the first place, Peking is the very last place where such negotiations should be carried on. The political atmosphere is so charged with pitfalls that it is doubtful whether a single one of the Delegates would feel inclined to make an honest expression of opinion on behalf of his Chief. The prevailing hot weather suggests a solution to this problem. Weihaiwei is one of the most delightful seaside resorts in China and would be an ideal place to conduct negotiations and presumably the British Government would raise no objections to such a course. If Taiyuanfu, Muokden, Shanghai, and Hankow were to send Delegates to Weihaiwei with full plenary powers it is conceivable that some workable arrangement might be arrived at. In the meantime, it should not be difficult to arrange an Armistice. In the matter of terms of an actual settlement if the "big men" would put aside their own personal ambitions, there should not be many difficulties to surmount.

The large majority of the Southern leaders claim that they are in accord with the late Dr. Sun's "Three Principles" and that they are also out to expel communism and those connected with it. If this is really the case, the only important issue at stake is who is to be the big boss in the new Government, and one cannot help feeling that therein lies the greatest difficulty.

Sacrifices must be made by all parties and probably the only solution, in the matter of the future, Peking Government is to enlist the services of capable officials who would enjoy the backing of those controlling the various provinces.

One thing is certain, all the militarists are so hard up for cash to continue their campaign that the day is not far distant when a real financial crisis will arise and that may have the effect of creating a situation which all the principal militarists say they are trying to eliminate, that is, a Red China.

Sir Francis Aglen, whose marriage at Brompton Parish Church to Miss Anna Moore Ritchie is announced, is the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs who, it may be recalled, was removed from office in the early part of the year for refusing to carry out the Peking Government's instructions regarding the collection of unauthorised taxes. As the outcome of vigorous protests by the Powers by influential Chinese financiers, an arrangement was made by which, while retaining the title of Inspector-General, Sir Francis was given a year's leave of absence on full pay, pending retirement.

The new Lady Aglen is the second daughter of the late Mr. Murray Pringle Ritchie, of Liverpool and Chilli. Sir Francis, who is 57 years of age, married in 1904 Senga Murion, daughter of the late Professor Sir Bayley Balfour. She died in 1925. He has three sons and two daughters.

TOBACCO WORKERS  
INDIGNANT.B. A. T. EMPLOYERS APPEAL  
TO NANKING.

## A BOYCOTT SUGGESTED.

Suspension of work in the factories of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., in Pootung, has resulted in considerable publicity in the Chinese newspapers and a movement is being started to get the people to boycott the company and the cigarettes which it produces.

A letter has been addressed to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs by the Tobacco Workers' Union saying that it is the aim of the B. A. T. to oppose the luxury tax which the Nationalist Government is enforcing. The management of the company, the writers say, want to "swallow" the savings of the workers and to cause trouble in the rear while the Nationalist armies are engaged in warfare at the front. This is a matter which concerns not only the labourers, they say, but it is a diplomatic affair. The Commissioner, who is asked to lodge a strong protest and to save the families of the 8,000 workers of the company "from fire and water," received the following suggestions from the Unions:

During the period of suspension of work full wages should be paid to the workers as usual; All savings of workers should be refunded; All pensions and grants should be paid; Conditions in the factories should be readjusted so as to enable the workers to resume duty at once; All agreements should be submitted to the Nationalist Government and the local authorities for approval;

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce should urge the merchants and the people not to buy the company's products, pending a settlement of outstanding questions; The Nationalist Government should forbid merchants in the interior to buy or sell the products of the company, pending a settlement; Financial assistance should be afforded to the workers who are now unemployed.

At a meeting of the B. A. T. workers on Monday, at Pootung, it was decided (1) to request the Nationalist Government to take strong action in the matter; (2) to urge the people throughout the country to boycott the company's products; (3) to appeal to the Chinese cigarette companies to employ B. A. T. workers who have been thrown out of employment; (4) to appeal to the public for financial aid; (5) to form an association of unemployed to assist the Labour Union; and (6) to forbid workers to enter the factories to do any kind of work whatever.

## COMMUNISM IN JAVA.

## A QUIET WEEK.

Batavia, July 30. This week has passed quietly without any Communist action of any importance being reported. A considerable number of arrests have been made in various parts of West Java and it is becoming more and more apparent that the arrest of De Jeer, Sastradihardjo and Samoedro was indeed a fine stroke of business. In any case they were three of the leading figures in the new movement. The fact that the agitators have made some impression on the Menadonese troops, 25 of whom have been arrested in West Java, has aroused a storm of indignation amongst the older and more loyal Menadonese soldiers. Meetings have been held in various garrison towns at which the speakers have declared that the Menadonese as a whole are loyal to the Government and that they are only too eager to have the opportunity of wiping out the stain which has been formed among their ranks.

Communism by Wireless. Several Batavia radio amateurs have picked up Moscow recently from where music programmes and speeches have been broadcast. A new way of spreading communist propaganda!

Prehistoric Discovery. Two human skeletons have been found in the grave discovered by Mr. van Es near Dampoen, Ponorojo. Mr. van Stein Callenfels who is now conducting the operations there has fixed the age of the human remains at 7,000 years. They belonged to folk that lived here before the present inhabitants emigrated to this country from East Asia.

Another New Ship for the K.P.M.

The K.P.M. has ordered a new 2460 tons motor cargo and passenger ship, which will be named the Ophir and which is intended for the express service Batavia-Padang. She will have accommodation for 106 first and second class passengers.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

TONS FROM HONG-KONG (ABOUT) DESTINATION

TONS	FROM HONG-KONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles & London
8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
9,114	1st Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
8,985	29th Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London

\*Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S.S. C.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

\*SANTHIA | 7,754 | 16th Aug. | S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

\*Calls at Rangoon.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA | 6,956 | 2nd Sept. | Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.

ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 30th Sept. | Island, Townsville, B'ban.

ARAFURA | 6,000 | 28th Oct. | Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Tsim, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated offers.

For connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

KIDDERPORE | 5,334 | 17th Aug. | Shanghai, Kobe & Moji

MOREA | 10,953 | 19th Aug. | Shanghai

NAGPORE | 5,283 | 30th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

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## LONDON SERVICE

"MACHAON" 11th Aug. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.  
"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow.  
"PERSEUS" 6th Sept. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.  
"BHEXENOR" 23th Sept. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.

Call at Gibraltar.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"ATREUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"TEUER" 15th Sept. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"LYCAON" 20th Oct. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
"TITAN" 20th Nov. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

"MACHAON" 13th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
"PROTESILAUS" 13th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.  
"TALTHYBIUS" 3rd Sept. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

"MENTOR" 26th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore.  
"GLAUCUS" 24th Sept. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

## PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANTENOR" 21st Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
"HECTOR" 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
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	Hongkong	Shanghai	Korea	YOKOHAMA	Van'ver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12

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CANTON	Kwei-ang	Fri.	12th Aug at 5 a.m.
CANTON	Cheongshing	Fri.	12th Aug at 5 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Yusang	Satur.	13th Aug at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU	Swatow & Shai Fooshing	Sun.	14th Aug at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU	Swatow & Shai Kwaisang	Wed.	17th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fookang	Wed.	17th Aug at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Wed.	17th Aug at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Mingsang	Thurs.	18th Aug at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU	Swatow & Shai Kwongsang	Sun.	21st Aug at 10 a.m.
OSAKA	Amoy, Moji & Kobe Namsang	Mon.	22nd Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU	Swatow & Shai Yatshing	Wed.	24th Aug at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Satur.	27th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kumsang	Sun.	28th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kutsang	Mon.	5th Sept at 3 p.m.
OSAKA	Amoy, Moji & Kobe	Fri.	8th Sept at 7 a.m.
Laisang	Laisang		

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## TAIMING INCIDENT.

## INVESTIGATION BUREAU AND SMUGGLED SALT.

On the arrival of the Taiming from Wuchow yesterday afternoon, it was possible to obtain the full story of the hold up at Dosing, the intervention of H.M.S. Moth, and the release of the prisoner taken from the vessel by the military authorities.

The Taiming left Hongkong on August 1 for Wuchow with a fair number of passengers and a good cargo and arrived at Dosing on August 3. On the way up river, a stop had been made at Sam Shui and more passengers embarked. It has subsequently been learned, that at least two of these were spies of the so-called Investigation Bureau, who suspected that salt was being smuggled by the crew. This actually appears to have been the case.

Smuggled salt is usually discharged at Tak Hing by the simple expedient of dropping it into the sampan of a friend, and on arrival at that port, at 6 a.m. on August 3, the spies made their presence known, with the result that the crew took umbrage and a free fight ensued. The spies getting the worst of the encounter. The crew interested in the matter then dumped the salt overboard themselves and the spies beat a hasty retreat.

Dosing was reached about two hours later and more officials of the Bureau boarded to search the vessel, but after the clearing signal—two blasts on a whistle—was made, the Taiming attempted to get under way, when firing was opened from the banks. She immediately dropped anchor again in her original berth.

## Master Investigates.

The master (Captain Spink), then sent on shore requesting the attendance of an official to investigate the circumstances, but this request was refused and shortly after, a guard of 20 soldiers were sent off from shore and the ship seized. There was further trouble, when a cook, a member of the compradore's staff, told the boarding party that far from being soldiers, they "were—pirates," resulting in his being taken prisoner, bound in chains and conveyed ashore.

Shortly after, the Chief Officer (Mr. C. A. Hille), proceeded on shore, with the No. 1 Indian Guard to act as interpreter, to enquire into the reason of the seizure. The military authority informed Mr. Hille that the ship would be detained until such time as instructions were received from Canton as to her disposal, but if, on the other hand, one of the members of the compradore's staff was handed over as a hostage or alternatively a cash bond of \$10,000 handed over, the ship could immediately proceed to Wuchow. The authority could not guarantee the return of the hostage or the money and under the circumstances, the compradore and his staff were none too ready to become the victims.

The ship meantime remained off Dosing, awaiting instructions from the military through high authority at Canton, while a guard of 10 soldiers was put on board. Passengers by the Taiming were despatched to Wuchow by another vessel.

Three days later, on Saturday, August 6, the Wing Hong from Wuchow fouled the Taiming's anchor, the latter vessel having to get under way during a period that the soldiers were absent. On the opposite side of the river the Taiming repaired her anchor gear and windlass during the whole of Sunday and returned to her former berth at 8 p.m. on Sunday evening, when the "guard" obligingly resumed their duty.

## The Moth Appears.

Information from the local authorities was to the effect that a gunboat would be down on the following day from Canton and the Taiming would then be escorted up to headquarters for disposal by the Government.

Nothing transpired during the forenoon of Monday August 8, with the Taiming still lying at her old berth off Dosing. At 2.15 on that day, H. M. S. Moth arrived and Captain Spink made a full report of the occurrence to the Commander. Immediately the gunboat hove in sight, however, the principal of the Investigation Bureau who had remained on board with the guard, stated that he was prepared to accept \$75 in settlement of the whole matter. "Not 75 cents!" said the master, observing the white ensign fluttering at the stern of the approaching craft.

Certain negotiations then took place between the local military authorities and the Commander of H.M.S. Moth and this resulted in Captain Spink going on shore to make further parol. When he demanded the release of the imprisoned cook, the reply was "All right, take him." "Take him" was the advice of the Commander of H. M. S. Moth when referred to, and accordingly, an hour later, Captain Spink and Chief Engineer McCarthy proceeded on shore with a cold chisel and hammer, for the unfortunate pot boiler was secured

## THE LOCAL S.P.C.A.

## RECORD OF THE WORK OF INSPECTORS.

The following is the report of the work of S. P. C. A. Inspectors during the past month:

## Transports.

Crates of poultry inspected	1,802
Crates on trucks and lorries	131
Poultry by rail	19
Pigs in transit on trucks	1,237
Pigs by rail	93
Tortoises in baskets	4
Cats in baskets	8
Birds in cages	2
Pigs in junks and ferries	1,417
Cattle on junks and ferries	400
Sheep and goats	30
Cattle ashore	172
Sheep and goats ashore	41
Cats Taipo Market	14
Dogs Taipo Market	27
Pigs Taipo Market	65
Fowls (crates)	20

## Imports.

Crates of poultry in ships	3,553
Birds in cages	21
Pigs in ships	11,224
Pigs by rail	63
Frogs in baskets	3
Cattle in ships and junks	2,081
Sheep and goats in ships and baskets	148
Rabbits	10
Puppies	1
Ponies	5
Turtle (crates)	5
Cricket (basket)	1

## Exports.

Cattle in ships	691
Poultry in crates	34
Pigs in junks and ships	378
Sheep and goats	150
Cages of birds	1

## Miscellaneous.

Cases of ignorant cruelty	13
Cautions given	

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Aug. 23	Seattle	Bengurian	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hampt Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homer	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'hampt Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 6	C'brg-S'hampt Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'brg-S'hampt Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'brg-S'hampt Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'hampt Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Bengurian	Nov. 12	C'brg-S'hampt Nov. 18
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Homer	Nov. 16	C'brg-S'hampt Nov. 22
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquitanian	Nov. 20	C'brg-S'hampt Dec. 2
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Dec. 3	C'brg-S'hampt Dec. 9
Nov. 2	Seattle	Leviathan		

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,  
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## "THE FAST SHORT ROUTE."

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Tuesday, August 23rd

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, Oct. 19th

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PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT WILSON ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 8.00 a.m.

THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

## TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... August 15th, 6.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Aug. 22nd, 8.00 p.m.  
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.  
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Aug. 30th, 6.00 p.m.

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hoisted.

## GOLD BULLION.

SEMENOV LOSES SUIT FOR  
\$1,050,000.

Tokyo.—Ataman Semenov, former leader of the Russian White Army, was defeated in a lawsuit which he had filed in Tokyo six years ago, claiming \$1,050,000 worth of gold bullion. The Japanese authorities here handed down the verdict that the bullion belongs to the now defunct Siberian Government.

The Gold bullion is now lying without an owner in the Yokohama Specie Bank. The Japanese authorities say they are basing in their efforts to dispose of the money, declaring they have never handled a case of this kind before.

The gold bars, it is reported were sent to Japan years ago for procuring war supplies for the Siberian White Army. At that time Ataman Semenov representing the White Army, is said to have forwarded the gold to Major General Podtinguin, military attaché to the Russian Embassy, but before the supplies were prepared for being sent to the Siberian front, the White Army was defeated by the overwhelming Soviet forces, and the bullion amounting to more than \$1,000,000 has remained without its definite owner.

Some time later Semenov sought refuge in Japan, where he filed a suit with the Tokyo District Court against Major-General Podtinguin, demanding the gold bars. Representatives of the former Far Eastern Government also filed a claim to the gold.

## Demand Turned Down.

In 1925 Semenov's demand was turned down by the authorities here. Subsequently he appealed, and during the ensuing two years several leading lawyers of Japan, divided into three groups, fought for the issue, but so far none of the party has been given the right to the ownership of the gold.

In turning down the Semenov demand, the authorities pointed out that the gold did not belong to an individual but was the official money belonging to the Siberian government, of which he was a representative.

Major-General Podtinguin, who is now in Paris, is reported to be concerned over the gold. He is also reported to be planning the restoration of the influence of the anti-Soviet organization. In letters to his friends in Tokyo, the former Russian military attaché is said to have declared that the gold belongs to the Czarist government.

## In Financial Tangle.

Semenov is now said to be in financial difficulties. Once he dreamed of restoring his white influence in Siberia, but he could not resist the force of adverse circumstances from which he suffered. With his headquarters at Nagasaki, Semenov wandered through Siberia and Manchuria almost aimlessly, recent reports said.

Several weeks ago, it is said, the former White leader stopped at the Marunouchi Hotel in Tokyo, where he formed a plan to take a hand in the present China commotion. He is said to have many plans for execution, but the first question is money. That is the reason, it is said, why he is sticking to the problem of obtaining the gold bars.

The final outcome of the case will be ruled by the Supreme Court. If the judgment is in favor of Semenov, there will be no question as to the disposition of the gold. But if it is found to be belonging to the defunct Czarist Government, the question will arise if the Soviet Government is entitled to the gold. A claim probably would be made. The authorities here repeat that the case is altogether baffling.

## Reds v. Whites.

White Russian circles in Tokyo provide their version of the legal controversy now going on in Tokyo for the possession of \$1,050,000 in gold bullion lying in the vaults of the Yokohama Specie Bank here.

The verdict of Tokyo District Court against Ataman Semenov, declaring he was not the owner of the gold, has brought the situation to a crucial point, with Soviet authorities and Soviet agents seeking means by which they can obtain the money, originally intended to be used against them.

An explanation of the case was made in Tokyo by somebody who declined, for obvious reason, to be quoted by name.

He said:

"In 1922 Ataman Semenov, an adventurous general, by agreement with the Council of Representatives of Autonomous Siberia, which is working and struggling to make Siberia free from communism, handed over his temporary rights, given him by the

## SILK MARKET.

MESSRS. T. E. GRIFFITH'S  
FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd., in their fortnightly report on the Canton raw silk market, under date July 31, state:

During the past fortnight an improved demand from Lyons has led to a fair turnover in Old Styles at advancing prices. Enquiries were especially for the lower grades of which stocks are low, hence the rise in prices for these grades; on the other hand a few lots of Extra were sold at bargain prices.

With very little enquiry from New York, prices for New Styles remain unchanged.

4th Crop. We estimate this crop to give 9/10,000 bales of a good quality.

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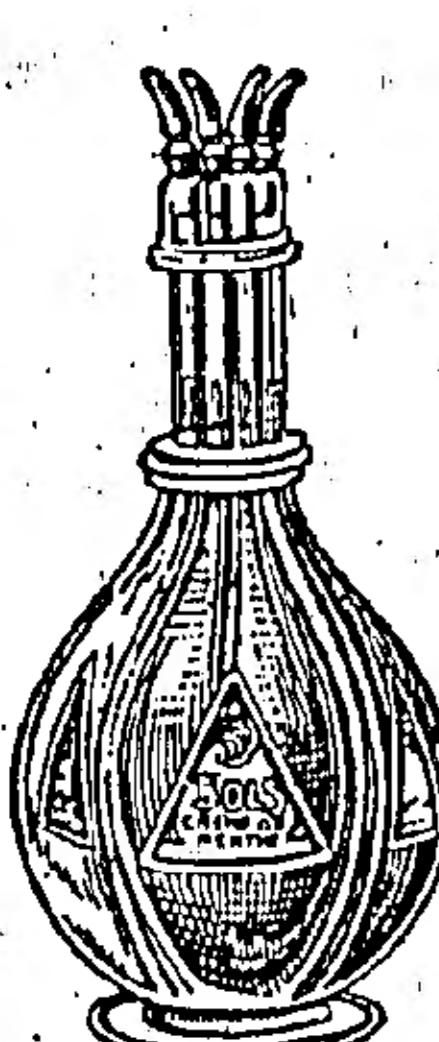
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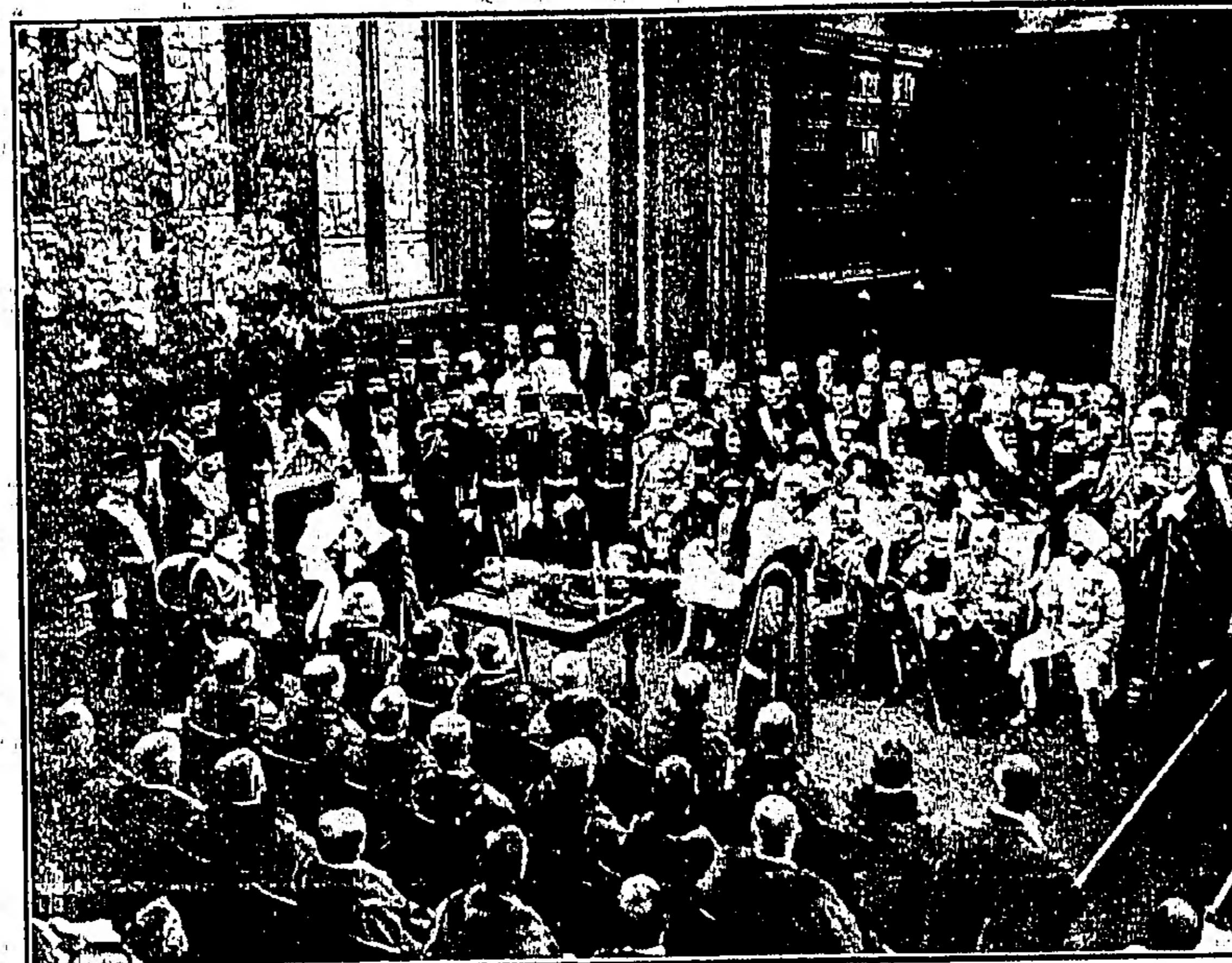
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Victoria, Hongkong.

## KING OF EGYPT IN CITY.



The King of Egypt was presented with an address by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London and afterwards entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall during his recent visit. Our photo shows the scene in the Library at the Guildhall. In addition to King Fuad and the Lord Mayor are also seen the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, Prince George, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Sarwat Pasha, besides many other notabilities.

JAPAN TO REFUSE  
TO PAY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BOYCOTT IN WUCHOW.

## Effect of Summer Holiday.

The anti-Japanese boycott and the picketing of places handling Japanese goods in Wuchow has slackened recently, states the vernacular press. Some time ago, when the anti-Japanese Society was formed, all its members were students, and therefore when the summer holidays began, worked, most of the students who worked for the society went to other places for their holidays, hence the picketing work is not being so actively carried out.

Merchants in Wuchow are taking advantage of this, and have been able to import a great amount of Japanese goods into the city while most of the students are away.

## JAPANESE REFUGEES.

## Government's Relief Fund.

Tokyo, July 29.

With reference to the relief of the Japanese refugees from the Yangtze Valley, it is reported that, at a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, it was decided to appropriate Yen 250,000 for the relief of some 2,000 destitute persons. As to a grant for the restoration of Japanese trade in the Yangtze, the Government will consider it at another Cabinet meeting.

## HANKOW SITUATION.

## New Arms Proclamation.

A proclamation was issued recently in Hankow by the Bureau of the Wuhan Garrison which notifies the public that firearms are for soldiers and military organisations only.

As there have been several armed robberies of late, no person in future other than those specified will be allowed to carry or store arms.

Any civilian wishing to purchase arms for his own defence can do so by applying for a special licence, which can be obtained on complying with certain conditions, chief among which is the production of a strong shop guarantee and a four inch photograph of the applicant.

Should the applicant, however, commit any crime afterwards, the permission to carry arms will be withdrawn, and the shop guarantor may possibly be punished as well.

THE CHINESE OF  
MALAYA.SIR HUGH CLIFFORD'S GREAT  
TRIBUTE.

Kuala Lumpur, August 4. Sir Hugh Clifford was accorded a hearty reception by the Chinese community yesterday, evening at the Confucian school premises which were elaborately decorated.

An address of welcome was read and Sir Hugh Clifford in his reply expressed sorrow at the inability of Lady Clifford to attend. He paid a great tribute to the part played by the Chinese in Malaya, saying that the financial prosperity of the country was due in a great measure to the energy, enterprise and business acumen of the Chinese.

MALAYA'S PLANTING  
INDUSTRY.HIGH COMMISSIONER AT  
KUALA LUMPUR.

## MEMORIES OF CEYLON.

The Planters' Association of Malaya on Monday of last week held a tiffin at the Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, in honour of the High Commissioner (Sir Hugh Clifford). The Hon. Mr. J. S. Arter (President of the Association), presided.

In the course of a brief address the High Commissioner said that in the planting days of his youth the planters were generally men who had failed at Sandhurst. Nowadays, they were mostly honourable men or men of a similar high intellect, capable of dealing with extraordinarily difficult problems.

## Inter-Colonial Sport.

Referring to sport, Sir Hugh, according to the *Malay Mail*, said that he was in favour of teams at

every sort of game playing neighbouring Colonies, but his suggestion to that end had, from a section whom he himself had always regarded as superfluous, the Visiting Agents, (laughter), met with some opposition, the only supporter of his idea being the Chief Secretary, who thought he might be able to spare a team of Government officers.

He still cherished the hope that it might be possible to get a team together to play the Colony that he had recently left, and he could assure them that Ceylon would give them a better cricket pitch than they had presented to the Australians in the match that he had witnessed in Kuala Lumpur.

## Estate Sanitation.

Turning to more serious topics, the speaker said that one of the most interesting things he had noticed since he came to Malaya was the manner in which the prosperity of the planting industry had been built up by the advance in sanitation.

Before he went to Ceylon he had spent a week with Mr. Masefield, the brother of the poet, who was a Ceylon visiting agent, in order that he might learn something of the planting situation, and that authority had impressed upon him the great advance in sanitation in Malaya.

In this respect he wished to pay a tribute to the name of Watson.

(Applause). The planters in Malaya had succeeded in achieving a system of sanitation unrivaled in any other part of the British Empire, and their coolies were looked after better than anywhere else in the world.

## Sympathy with the Industry.

Speaking from 20 years experience in the Malay Peninsula and 12 in West Africa he could say that malaria was now a far less fatal thing than formerly, and he had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the work the planters of Malaya had done in that respect.

He thanked those present for the kind words that had been said about him and his wife. He had noticed the synthetic rubber flowers that were blooming on the table in a way that he was glad synthetic rubber would never bloom, and he intended to take them back to Lady Clifford.

He concluded by assuring the gathering of his keenest sympathy with the planting industry.

STRANGE COURT  
SCENES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Jenkin: It is a simple knot?—Yes.

In fact it is the simplest of all knots?—Yes.

I put it to you that it is so simple that a person may make it unknowingly.

Mr. Jenkin then slipped a rope around a dummy and asked witness whether it was easy to tie the slippery knot without first slipping the noose over the head.

Witness agreed that the knot could be tied just as easily one way as the other. He added that a noose made with the "slippery knot" would not give.

In answer to Mr. Fitzroy, witness stated that he would not expect any but a seaman to tie such a knot. It may be possible for an unexperienced person to use such a knot, but it is not likely.

A road making contractor was recently called and said that on hearing of reward for the discovery of the body of the deceased woman he made a thorough search of the countryside and came across the head of the dead woman in a sand pit. He immediately notified the police. The case is proceeding.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT  
HOME.PROBLEM OF JUVENILE  
LABOUR.

The report on the work of the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment which has just been published by the Ministry of Labour (Stationery Office, 4d), deals with the surplus of unemployed juvenile labour and the placing of boys and girls and their after-care.

Two points are emphasised:

the first is the difficulty in adjusting the needs of the boys and girls to the local industries; in

Huddersfield all the boys want to enter the electrical and motor engineering trades in which there are only

few vacancies, while in the tailoring, and mechanical engineering trades there is an unsatisfied demand for boys.

The second is the strong inclination on the part of employers to regard the juvenile labourer not as the skilled worker

of the future, but as a cheap and

easy agent in production. Comments from Tooting and Wimbledon illustrate this point. In Tooting itself more than 40 per cent of the jobs for juveniles are blind-alley jobs.

The section of the report which

deals with after-care emphasises

the lack of attention paid to the

public supervision of boys and

girls between the ages of 14, when

they leave school, and 16, when

they enter the insurance system.

Also the effect that attending night

classes must have on a child who

has worked from 8 in the morning

until 6 in the afternoon is fully and

clearly described.

After being lost for two years

a 14ft. high buoy, which "wandered

from the Canadian Coast, has

been found in the Firth of Clyde.

It is of the gas type and despite

its long journey, the light is still

functioning. The buoy, which

has been claimed by the Canadian

Government, is being towed to

Port Glasgow for an overhaul.

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